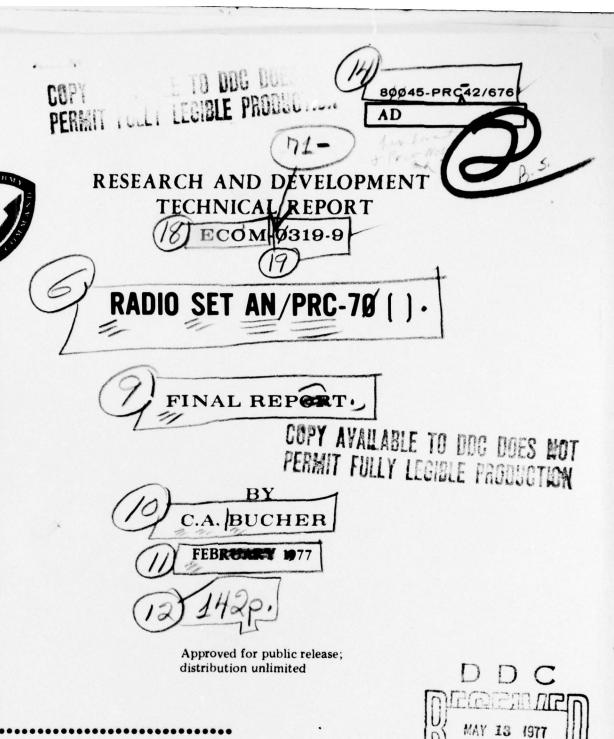
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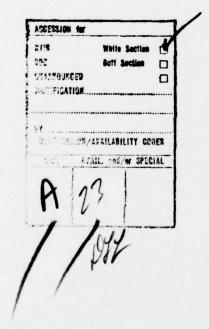
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CORPORATION
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45241

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AB

ABSTRACT

This final report on the development of the Radio Set AN/PRC-70 manpack receiver-transmitter is concerned with the technical aspects and problems encountered in the development and test of the 21 (ET/ST) Engineering Test/Service Test Models.



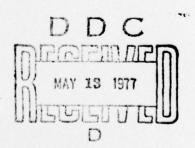


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1.0 Purpose

As authorized under contract number DAAB07-71-C-0319, the purpose of this development has been to provide the design, fabrication, test, and delivery of twenty-one (21) Engineering Test/Service Test models of the Radio Set AN/PRC-70. This equipment provides simplex single sideband (SSB), frequency modulation (FM), amplitude modulation (AME), frequency shift keying (FSK) and continuous wave (CW) communications in the frequency range of 2.0 to 76.0 MHz for operation in a Manpack environment.

2.0 System Description

The AN/PRC-70 is a lightweight multi-mode radio system consisting of the following:

- Basic manpack receiver-transmitter RT-1133/PRC-70
- Combination Antenna Systems
- Complementary equipment, inter-connecting cables and carrying bags and frames.

The basic receiver-transmitter serves as the heart of the system. Its wide frequency range (2-76 MHz in 100 Hz steps) and its multi mode capability (CW. FSK, SSB, AME, FM) provide full operational compatability with a large number of equipments. In addition the AN/PRC-70 will interface with the AN/GRA-71, AN/GRA-39, AN/GSH-6, AT-784 and secure communications applique equipment both in the HF and VHF frequency range. Two AN/PRC-70 systems may be interconnected by a single cable to provide retransmission of voice on any two frequencies in the 2-76 MHz band (FM from 30 to 76 MHz). The receiver desensitization and transmitter noise performance has been designed to meet the increased demand for high performance in environments of large signal densities.

The basic AN/PRC-70 receiver-transmitter provides reliable reception and transmission of AME, CW, SSB, and FSK from 2-76 MHz, and FM from 30-76 MHz. FM voice is normally adjusted for 50 kHz channelization and a modification kit provides for 25 kHz channelization. The transmitter power output is 30 watts from 2-76 MHz, and is matched to the antenna by a completely automatic static/binary antenna coupler. This automatic coupler frees the user from positional constraints while providing maximum radiated power under widely varying conditions thus increasing combat effectiveness. The coupler has sufficient range to match impedances represented by a 6 ft., 9 ft., and a 15 ft. whip, $\lambda/2$ doublet and a 300 ft. low radiation angle long wire, each in its respective frequency range.

3.0 Components Description

- Basic Receiver-Transmitter RT-1133/PRC-70 (see figure 1). The Receiver-transmitter RT-1133/PRC-70 (referred to hereafter as the RT unit) is the major assembly of the AN/PRC-70 radio set. This unit is housed in a metal case assembly and contains the receive and transmit circuitry. Two finger-operated release latches are provided to attach the battery case to the RT unit. The operator's controls and the various connectors are located on the front panel of the RT unit.
- 3.2 Accessory Carrying Bag (see figure 2). The Accessory Carrying Bag is a nylon duck bag with a shoulder strap. This bag is used for carrying the following equipment:
 - (1) Handset H-138B/U
 - (2) Headset H-251/U
 - (3) Telegraph Key KY-605/U
 - (4) Whip Antenna Assembly AS-2974/PRC-70
 - (5) Low Radiating Angle Antenna Assembly AS-2973/PRC-70
 - (6) Burst Cable Assembly

- 3.3 Carrying Kit (see figure 2). The Carrying Kit is used to carry the radio set in the one-man portable configuration. In the two-man load configuration, it is also used to carry additional components (the Ancillary Carrying Bag), of the radio set to the selected site of operation. The kit contains the following items:
 - (1) Rucksack frame
 - (2) Packboard plate and shelves for rucksack frame
 - (3) Packboard webbing
- 3.4 Two-Man Load Carrying Bags (figure 2). The two-Man load Carrying Bags are used whenever additional operating methods are required. The bags are identified as the Mast Carrying Bag and Ancillary Carrying Bag and are carried by a second man. When the Two-Man Load Carrying Bags are used, an additional carrying kit (1A7) is required to carry the Ancillary Carrying Bag. This bag is a mounted on the carrying kit in the same manner as the Receiver-Transmitter.
- 3.5 <u>Doublet Antenna Assembly AS-2975/PRC-70 (Figure 4)</u>. The Doublet Antenna is a half-wave portable antenna cable of being tuned to any operating frequency between 2 and 30 MHz. The assembly consists of the following components:
 - (1) Two lengths of antenna wire with frequencies marked on the wires at intervals corresponding to 90% of a quarter wavelength for every half MHz from 2 to 30 MHz. Each wire is wound on a lightweight hand reel.
 - (2) A balun assembly which couples and matches the feed line to the two balanced antenna wires.
 - (3) A 40-foot coaxial feed line (or cable assembly).
- 3.6 Whip Antenna Assembly AS-2974/PRC-70 (see figure 3). The whip antenna consists of a foldable 6-foot antenna and a foldable 9-foot antenna. These 2 antennas may be joined together to form a 15-foot whip antenna. The 6-foot antenna is used in the 4 to 76 MHz range, and the 15-foot antenna is used in the 2 to 30 MHz range. The following accessories are provided with the whip antenna:
 - (1) An adjustable antenna base used with the 6-foot or 9-foot section.

- (2) A rigid antenna base used with the 15-foot during stationary setup.
- (3) A halyard assembly with stakes and guy ropes used with the 15-foot antenna setup.
- (4) A grounding stake assembly used to ground and stablize the radio set during operation with any antenna in any configuration other than portable.
- 3.7 <u>Low Radiating Angle Antenna Assembly AS-2973/PRC-70.</u> This assembly consists of a 300-foot length of antenna wire wound on a reel, a 40-foot length of nylon cord wound on a lightweight bobbin with a 6-ounce lead weight attached. This antenna is used in the 6 to 30 MHz frequency range.
- 3.8 <u>Mast Assembly (Figure 4 & 5)</u>. The mast assembly is used to erect the Doublet Antenna (AS-2975/PRC-70) and may also be used to erect the 300-foot Low Radiating Angle Antenna (AS-2973/PRC-70). The assembly consists of the following items:
 - (1) Two 15-foot masts, each consisting of five 3-foot sections. The two 15-foot masts can be joined together to form a 30-foot mast for erecting the low radiating angle antenna
 - (2) Two base assemblies with locking pins
 - (3) Six stake assemblies
 - (4) Two guy plates
 - (5) One insulator
 - (6) One transition adapter
 - (7) One halyard assembly
 - (8) Eight guy rope assemblies
 - (9) Guy rope bobbin assemblies (two each)
 - (10) Mast Carrying Bag
- 3.9 <u>Burst CW Cable Assembly.</u> This assembly is located in the Accessory Bag and consists of two cables with their connectors and is designed to adapt the

radio set to Keyer KY-468/GRA-71 (KE-8B), and Recorder Signal Data, RO-291/GSH-6 equipment for burst CW transmission and reception.

- 3. 10 <u>Maintenance Cable Assembly</u>. This assembly consists of adapter cables used by higher category maintenance for testing and troubleshooting the RT unit. The maintenance cable assembly is not used for operator or organizational maintenance.
- 3.11 Technical Characteristics

 The following subparagraphs describe the technical characteristics of the radio set.
- 3. 11. 1 Receiver-Transmitter RT-1133/PRC-70

mput Voltage ----- 20 to 32 Vdc

Power Requirements

Receive Mode ----- 7 watts maximum

Low-power Xmit Mode ----- 50 watts maximum

High-power Xmit Mode

FSK, CW, FM, and AM ------ 160 watts maximum

SSB ----- 115 watts maximum

Power Output:

High-power Mode

CW, FM*, FSK -----30 watts average + 1.5 db

SSB ----- 30 watts pep + 1.5 db

(Peak Envelope Power)

AME ----- 7.5 watts carrier, + 1.5 db

7.5 watts upper sideband

^{*} FM transmit enabled only in 30.0000 to 75.9999 MHz range.

Low-power Mode	transmitter output re-
	duced 10 + 1 dB below
	high power output in all
	modes
Frequency Range	2.000 to 75.9999 MHz in
	100 Hz steps
Duty Cycle	9 to 1 receive-to-transmit
	ratio.
Modes: Upper sideband voice; 2 kHz Tone-keyed CW	, FSK burst (Tones
1575 Hz and 2425 Hz); Compatible AM (2.000	-75.9999 MHz);
FM (30.0000-75.9999 MHz)	
Receiver Sensitivity: (RF input levels required to ob	otain 10 dB)
FMS+N+D/N+D	0.50 µV Typical
SSB, FSK, CW	0.25 to 0.50 $\mu\mathrm{V}$ (varies
	with frequency)
AM	2.0 μV Typical
Receiver Selectivity	
FM	32 kHz @ 6 dB
	70 kHz ⁰ 60 dB
SSB, CW, FSK	2.8 kHz @ 6 dB
	4.0 kHz [@] 26 dB
	6.0 kHz @ 60 dB
AM	6.0 kHz @ 6 dB
	14.0 kHz @ 60 dB
Doublet Antenna AS-2975/PRC-70:	
Frequency Range	2 to 30 MHz
	Receiver Sensitivity: (RF input levels required to observe the content of the co

Input Impedance ----- 72 ohms

3.11 3	Whip Antenna AS-2974/PRC-70:			
	6-foot Section	4 to 76 MHz		
	9-foot Section	3 to 76 MHz		
	15-foot Section	2 to 30 MHz		
3. 11. 4	Low Radiating Angle Antenna AS-2973/PRC-70:			
	Frequency Range	6 to 30 MHz		

4.0 Receiver-Transmitter (RT 1133/PRC-70) Description

A block diagram of the basic receiver-transmitter is shown in Figure 1. Antenna connection is made on the front panel connectors, either the whip connector, BNC, or binding post. An automatic matching network matches the various antennas to 50 ohms with a 1.5:1 VSWR maximum. Once the antenna is tuned, no dc power is drawn by any of the matching network circuits, either in receive or transmit, thereby providing maximum battery life. The matching network has full memory capabilities; even with the set turned off, without the use of conventional servo-driven networks. A radio silence position, termed "Rec Only", removes the network from the signal path, providing optimum reception without the need for tune up.

The receiver is a triple conversion superhetrodyne with the successive IF frequencies of 111.455, 11.455, and .455 MHz. The received signal entering from the antenna coupler, passes through the input filtering and into the upconversion mixer. The input filtering consists of a2 - 76 MHz bandpass filter. The signal is upconverted in the wide dynamic range mixer to a VHF IF of 111.455 MHz. Upconversion methods offer minimum VFO tuning range and maximum rejection of antenna radiation. IF and image responses are rejected by a simple lowpass filter. The selectivity/gain stage is followed by a selective crystal filter, with 32 kHz bandwidth. A FET low noise amplifier provides more gain before mixing down to the second IF of 11.455 MHz. The 11.455 MHz IF provides additional amplification and filtering before being converted to 455 kHz where ultimate selectivity is acquired. AGC circuits control gain throughout the system, each sequenced systematically to provide optimum signal handling and ultimate S/N ratio performance.

The squelch circuitry provides squelch operation completely independent of electromagnetic noise levels, thus eliminating the need for an operatoradjusted threshold control.

The synthesizer generates all necessary injection frequencies for the system, including necessary tones for tone squelch, CW, FSK and coupler network status. The basic injection frequency for the first mixer covers the range of 113.4550 to 187.4549 MHz. This signal is generated by a unique VFO providing signal to noise ratios before unattainable in any but crystal oscillators followed by crystal filters. This VFO is phase locked to the standard by means of two interpolation loops, one for 10 MHz and 1 MHz steps, the other for 100 kHz and lower steps.

The transmitted signal path is shown by the dashed lines in Figure 2. Input audio signals, voice, CW, & FSK are bandlimited, and shaped in the audio amplifier section, before application to the modulator circuits. The FM signal, plain and cypher, is generated at 11.455 MHz, by a voltage controlled crystal oscillator (VCXO), the output of which is amplified, filtered and applied to the mixer which converts the signal to the 111.455 MHz IF. All other transmit signals are generated at 455 kHz where speech processing, filtering and amplification takes place. This signal is then converted to 11.455 MHz where it follows the same path taken by the FM signal. After transition through the tuner in the reverse direction, the signal is amplified in the transmit broadband amplifier to .25 watts, the level of which is held constant by an ALC loop.

In the power amplifier section, the 0.25 watt signal is amplified to a level of either 30 watts or 3 watts equivalent out of the antenna matching network. The power amplifier section is composed of broadband stages, hybrid coupled together eliminating tuning and providing isolation between the two parallel stages. The networks hold power output constant across the frequency range, while VSWR detectors provide control for device protection against any antenna load between a short circuit and an open circuit. Harmonic filters follow the power amplifier.

The antenna matching network uses low loss components in a static/binary T network. The static/binary network principle provides freedom from troublesome electro mechanical servo systems. It provides contiguous coverage, rapid tune up, and full circuit memory requiring no dc power after tune up. A sensing circuit is also provided to monitor the VSWR and actuate an audible "NO TUNE" indication when the VSWR shows a mismatch approximating a ratio of 3:1. This "NO TUNE" indication is a series of "beeps" in the audio output.

The system is compatible with various standard battery types and operates with any DC voltage from 20 to 32 volts. High efficiency switching regulators maintain all internal voltages within 5% of nominal over all environmental conditions. Power drain of less than 6.5 watts in receive and less than 160 watts worst case transmit assures a battery life which meets mission requirements. A 9 to 1 receive to transmit cycle is recommended but the unit can be considered to be a continuous duty device at the sacrifice of battery life. The unit will not be damaged, even at maximum temperature, if keyed continuously.

System mechanical layout permits rapid failure location and correction through the use of numerous accessible test points, plug in modular construction, and planar PC layout.

The module system layout is shown in Figure 36. A typical plug in module is shown in figure 38. The removal slot can be seen in the upper left hand corner. Planar construction is also evident which results in relatively simple layout and ease of fabrication. Figure 37 shows the use of an ordinary screw driver to effect removal of a module for analysis.

Schematics for the modules are provided in this report as Addendum 2. The changes which resulted from the test observation have been included in these drawings which represent the modules and units in the delivered configuration.

5.0 Factual Data Analysis DC Input Current Requirement

Figure 6 shows the D. C. current requirement for the AN/PRC-70 radio set. Typically when delivering 30 watts output power in CW, FM, FSK modes of operation 144 watts of D. C. input power is required for a + 24 DC source. SSB and AME operation require 108 watts D. C. input when measured with two tones and a PEP power output of 30 watts. In voice mode less than 70 watts are required. In the low power mode (3 watts RF output), less than 40 watts of D-C input power are required from a +24 source. Receive mode requires less than 6.5 watts of D. C. input power. These power requirements translate to a battery life as shown in Table 5.1. Also shown are some of the major characteristics of the batteries.

5. 2 GRA-71 Operation

The oscilloscope photos in Figure 7, 8, & 9 show the operation of the GRA-71 between two AN/PRC-70 radio equipments. The key line is the output of the GRA-71 entering Radio A; the RF output is that of Radio A which enters Radio B antenna port; the audio output is that of Radio B which enters the decode device or the GSH-6. The significance of the photos is the absence of 'key clicks" or tails and the overall system response.

Successful tests were also conducted to verify the operation of the GRA-71 in conjunction with the GSH-6.

5.3 CW Mode Operation

During this testing, a problem was uncovered in the turn-around time of the AN/PRC-70 when operating in CW mode. The problem occurred wherein the first character was not transmitted when starting a message. This was due to a receive-to-transmit turn-around of 100 milliseconds. Upon investigation it was found that a transient went into the transmit audio section and shut off an operational amplifier for this period. Filtering was added to the power line plus a minor revision of the switching to alleviate this problem. The turn-around time is now less than 5 milliseconds which provides excellent CW performance.

5.4 RF Power Output and Receiver Sensitivity

Figures 10 and 11 shows the typical power output achieved while operating at cold temperature extremes. Several design deficiencies were noted during this phase of the testing and design changes resulted in acceptable performance.

Figures 12, 13, & 14 shows the typical receiver sensitivity performance obtained at temperature extremes.

5.5 Fungus

The Fungus Testing was completed and the only identifiable growth was a small amount noted on the rubber protective caps used on the 2-wire antenna input connector. No corrective action is planned since this item is an approved MIL type component purchased from a qualified source.

5.6 Humidity

Humidity testing has been completed. The unit performed satisfactorily during this test. Following completion of the test an examination of the boards revealed that tiny blisters (air bubbles) were present under the conformal coating Investigation has shown that this phenomenon occurs when proper cleaning is not accomplished before coating. Corrective action will be taken on all future systems.

5. 7 Antenna Matching

One of the major design efforts in this development was directed toward solving the remaining problems in the antenna matching network. These were, in particular, the inability of the system to tune a 15-foot whip below 3.0 MHz, and various frequency "holes" when using the long wire. Modifications have been made with the addition of a transformer for use with the long wire antenna which links the impedance to 1000 ohms, and a logic change to the 15-foot whip. These changes have been incorporated into all systems. Table 1 shows the matching capability of the 21 ET/ST systems as measured with actual antennas. These measurements were made at Cincinnati Electronics with the equipment set on the ground and located approximately 300 feet from any large building or structure. As indicated a "hole" still exists around 20 MHz when using a 6 ft. whip.

5.8 Desensitization

Figure 15 shows the typical desensitization of the AN/PRC-70 Radio Set. The measurement was made by obtaining a 26 dB signal-to-noise ratio at the desired signal and increasing the interfering signal until this output signal-to-noise was degraded by 6 dB.

5.9 Wideband Delay

Figure 16 shows the absolute delay of a total system operating in wideband mode (one AN/PRC-70 transmitting and one AN/PRC-70 receiving). The photos in Table 2 show the response of the system at various repetition rates.

5. 10 AGC Characteristics

The following table shows the AGC attack and decay characteristics in all modes.

AGC CHARACTERISTICS

	Attack	Discharge
Mode	Time	Time
AM	15 ms	0.81 sec
CW	15 ms	0.81 sec
FSK	15 ms	0.81 sec
SSB	15 ms	1. 25 sec

Figure 19 shows the AGC gain characteristics.

5.11 Audio Distortion

Table 3 shows the typical audio distortion. At the high level $(300,000\mu\text{V})$ the linear mode modulations are very close to saturation; hence the distortion varies drastically. Some radios have AM distortion as high as 26 percent. In all cases the distortion improves to under 5 percent when the level is reduced by 6 dB.

5.12 Receiver Squelch

Table 4 shows the receiver signal-to-noise squelch in all modes of operation. The squelch system has been adjusted in a laboratory environment, as well as in the field, to achieve optimum operational performance. In the FM mode the squelch has been operated with the AN/PRC-77 and in SSB/AM it has been operated with other AN/PRC-70's and randomly selected signals to prove compatability.

TABLE 4. SQUELCH CHARACTERISTICS

MODE	Un-squelch Output SINAD	Squelch Output SINAD	Decay Time (Sec)	Attack Time (msec)	
SSB	4 dB	4 dB	1.2	80	
AME	4 dB	4 dB	1. 2	80	
FM	6.5 dB	6.5 dB	1, 2	80	

Squelch Operation is disabled in the CW and FSK modes.

5. 13 Transmit FM Deviation

Although FM deviation is preset at the module level, when measured at the system level it is typically \pm 9 kHz for a 1 kHz tone. The 150 Hz tone when measured at system level is \pm 3 kHz

5. 14 Transmit Intermodulation Distortion

Table 5 shows the 3rd and 5th order intermodulation products typically being achieved as well as for the carrier suppression, hum, noise, and lower sideband.

5. 15 Antenna Matching

Table 6 shows the antenna coupler matching capability. This data has been taken with the developed antenna loads. Table 1 shows the tuning of the actual 6, 9, and 15-foot long whip antennas. The coupler will match 50 ohms

up to 65 MHz and above this point is very marginal. Upon investigation it was found that the network is not capable of matching this load above this frequency without reduction of center point capacity. If the center point capacity is reduced, the 9 and 6-foot long whip antennas cannot be tuned. No action is presently planned to correct the 50 ohm matching problem since it is only a test condition. A matching network as part of the test set is, however, being considered. The 15-foot whip and other antenna matching have been corrected by a logic change. A photo of a dummy load is shown by Figure 19. Figures 20 thru 34 are computer plots of dummy load box inductor and capacitor settings. These plots are for load SN2. The plots for the other loads have been supplied with each specific load already delivered.

5. 16 Reliability Tests

The reliability tests consisting of a Reliability Acceptance Test and a Reliability Index determination test have been successfully completed. The Reliability Acceptance tests indicated an MTBF greater than 1000 hours after a total of 7897 hours were accumulated on six (6) units. The RID test indicated an MTBF of 1867 hours after a total of 16,800 hours were accumulated on the test samples. The results of these tests are detailed in the applicable test reports.

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Electrical Design

The ET/ST units retain all the important features of the engineering prototype models and exhibit definite improvements over earlier design concepts for this type equipment.

6.2 Advantages over Existing Equipments

Comparison to existing equipments relative to electrical performance characteristics and capabilities is not meaningful because there is no equipment which was required to have all the features listed under Technical Characteristics (see Section 3.11)

The advantages therefore are mainly a repetition of these major characteristics as required by the applicable specification. These are:

- Broad frequency coverage, 2 to 76 MHz
- Practically continuous tuning, 100 Hz steps
- Fast automatic tuning into a wide variety of antenna configurations, average tuning time approx. 1 sec.
- Optimum antenna radiation efficiency because of automatic tuning feature. Also provided with audible indicator to tell operator that antenna is mistuned.
- High or low RF power selection, 3W or 30 W
- Ability to operate in a variety of common communication modes compatible with existing systems, SSB, AME, CW, FSK & FM.
- Size and weight. Transportable in rucksack frame, total RT weight less than 18 lbs.
- Completely transistorized (silicon) to operate over temperature range of -50°F to +160°F.
- High inherent availability because of high demonstrated MTBF and low MTTR. Calculation yields 99.98%. Assuming good depot and maintenance procedures a Field Availability of 90% can be anticipated.

6.3 Design Improvements

The more important improvements in design of the AN/PRC-70 as a result of the test program include the following:

- Mechanical reinforcements and protection pads to enable successful drop test results.
- 2) Antenna Coupler modifications which enabled the system to tune the 6, 9, & 15 foot whip antennae as well as the doublet and long wire.
- 3) Improvement of card guide rivets (solid instead of hollow) resulted in more consistent grounds and improved equipment performance.
- 4) Circuit modifications to enable units to perform within specification at cold and hot extremes.

ADDENDUM 1

Human Factors Engineering Final Report - J004

The primary objective of the AN/PRC-70 Human Factors Engineering program was to promote the development of a functionally integrated equipment in compliance with a person's capabilities.

The basic human-machine interfaces, as detailed in the system specifications, have been successfully implemented. Information flow and operator task loading have been optimized in the AN/PRC-70 control panel through selective displays and placements of the controls.

Information flow and maintenance personnel taskloadings have been optimized by use of selected test points, placement of these points and construction of the equipment. The successful completion of the Maintainability Demonstration showed that the mechanical design and the electrical test point selection were adequate to meet the maintainability requirements specified.

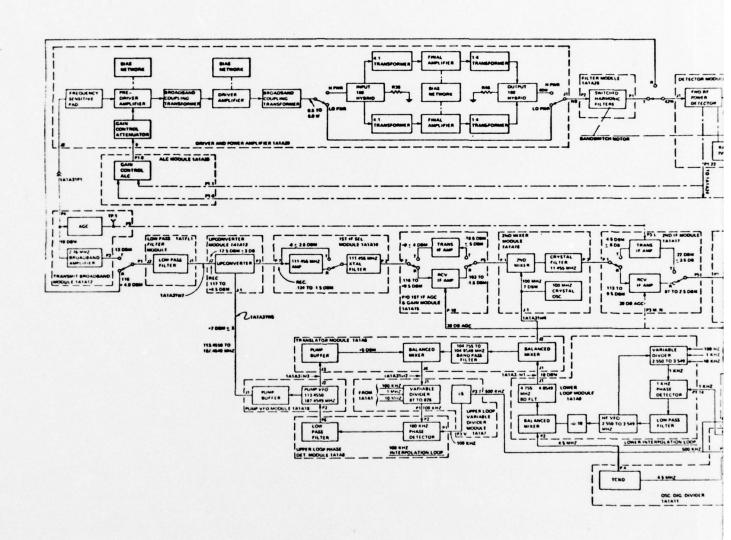
Complete equipment supportability has been assured through effective interfaces between the Human Factors Engineers and the Maintainability, Reliability, Engineering, and Technical Publications working groups.

FIGURES

Figure No.

1 (2 sheets)	Receiver Transmitter RT-1133/PRC70 Block Diagram
2	Accessory Carrying Bag & Carrying Kits
3	Whip Antenna Assy AS-2974/PRC-70
4	Doublet Antenna Assy AS-2975/PRC-70 and contents of Ancillary Carrying Bag
5	Mast Section for Antenna Systems and Contents of Mast Carrying Bag
6	DC Current Requirement
7,8,9	Operation with GRC-71
10, 11	Transmit RF Power Output
12, 13, 14	Receiver Sensitivity
15	Densensitization Curve
16	Overall Delay, Wideband Mode
17	FM Selectivity Plot
18	AM Selectivity Plot
19	AGC Gain Characteristics
29	Dummy Antenna Load
21 thru 35	Inductance & Capacitance Settings vs. Frequency for Dummy Loads for simulating 6 ft., 9 ft., 15 ft., Doublet and 300 ft. long wire antenna
36	Location of Modules in RF Unit
37	Module Removal Photograph
38	Upconverter Module

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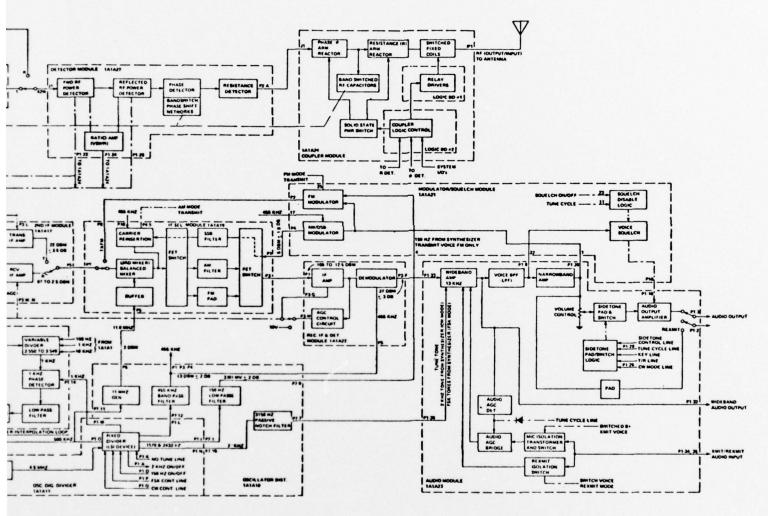
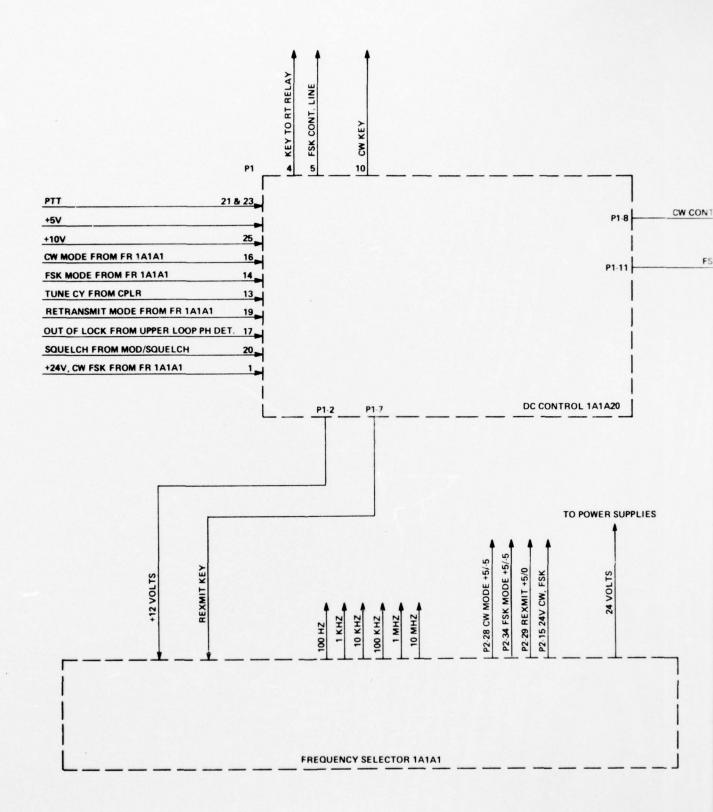


Figure 1 Receiver-transmitter block diagram (sheet 1 of 2)





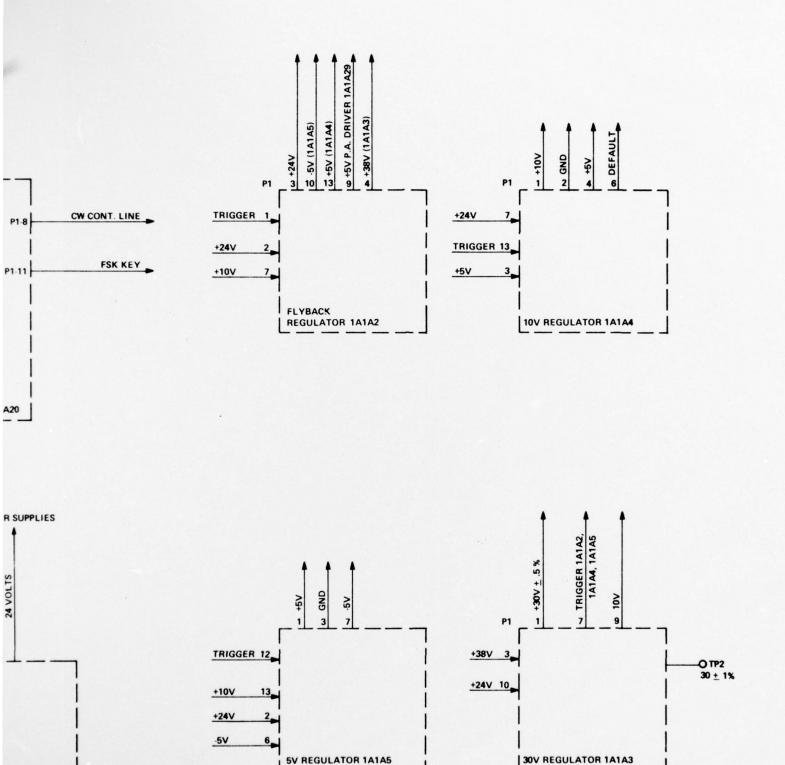


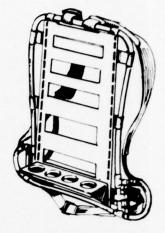
Figure 1 Receiver-transmitter block diagram (sheet 2 of 2)



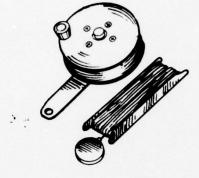
COMBINATION WHIP ANTENNA



ACCESSORY CARRYING BAG



CARRYING KIT



300 FT. LOW RADIATING ANGLE ANTENNA





HEAD SET

ONE-MAN CW CONFIGURATION

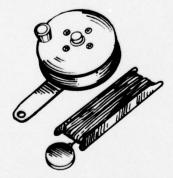






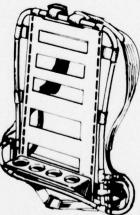
HEAD SET





300 FT. LOW RADIATING ANGLE ANTENNA

NOTE: NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



CARRYING KIT



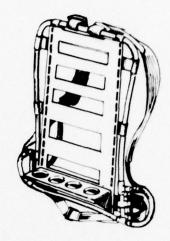
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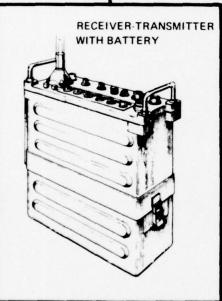


ACCESSORY CARRYING BAG



CARRYING KIT

ONE-MAN VOICE CONFIGURATION







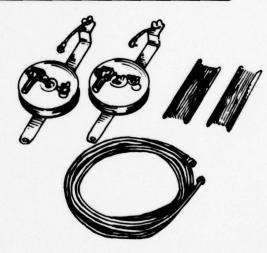
TWO-MAN CONFIGURATIONS (VOICE AND CW)







MAST CARRYING BAG

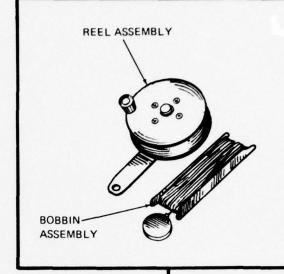


HALF WAVE DOUBLET ANTENNA

ACCESSORY CARRYING BAG

Figure 2

One- and two-man load configurations



LOW RADIATING ANGLE ANTENNA ASSEMBLY AS-2973/PRC-70



HEADSET H-251/U

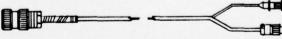


HANDSET H-138B/U



TELEGRAPH KEY KY-605/U



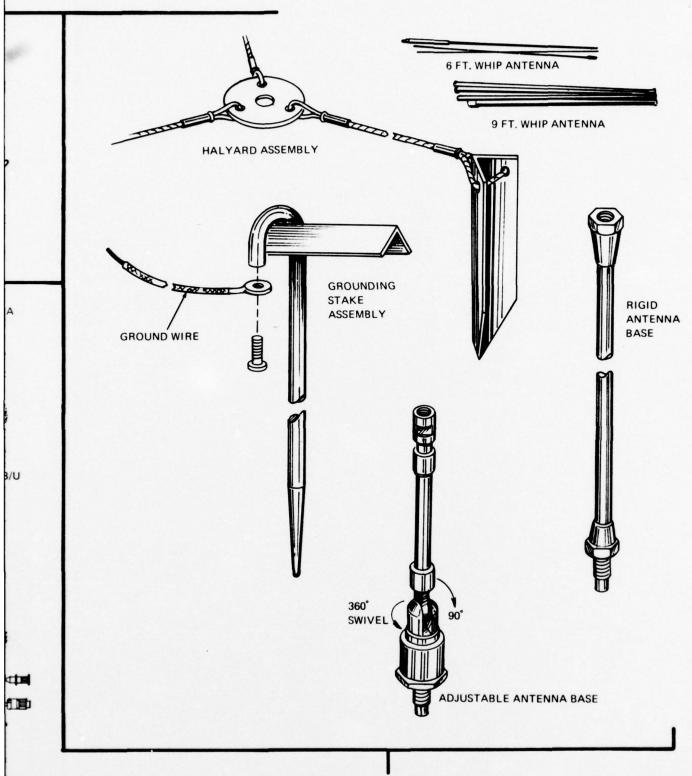


BURST CABLE ASSEMBLY



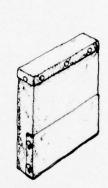
ACCESSORY CARRYING BAG

NOTE: NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



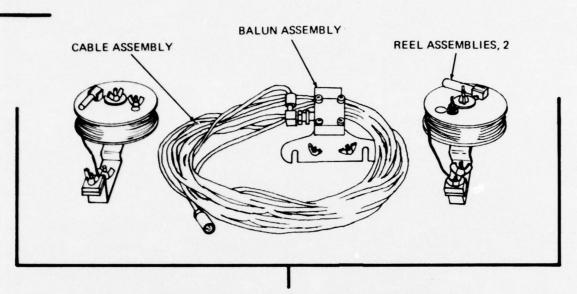
WHIP ANTENNA ASSEMBLY AS-2974/PRC-70

Figure 3 Whip Antenna Assy and Accessory Bag Contents



ANCILLARY CARRYING BAG

NOTE: NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



DOUBLET ANTENNA ASSEMBLY AS-2975/PRC-70

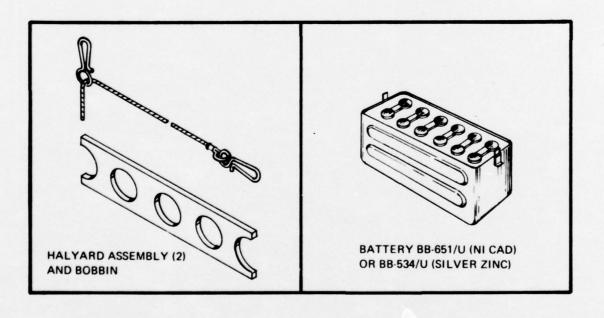
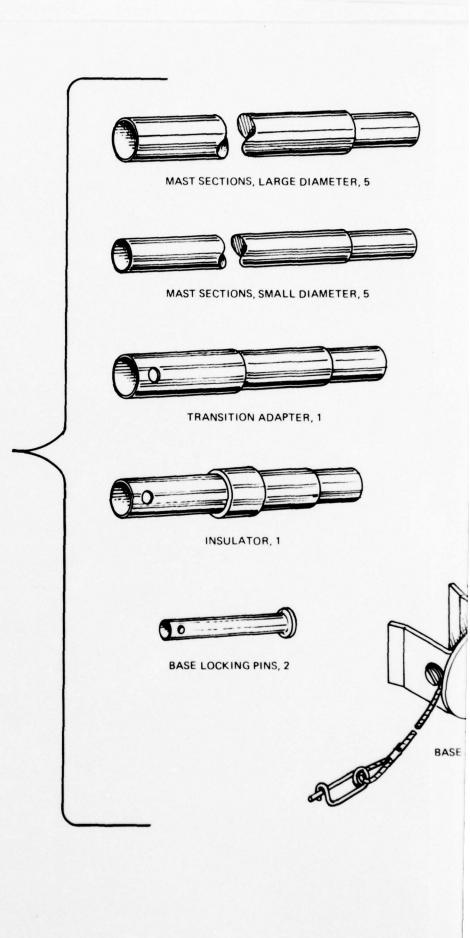


Figure 4 Contents of Ancillary Carry Bag







NOTE: NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

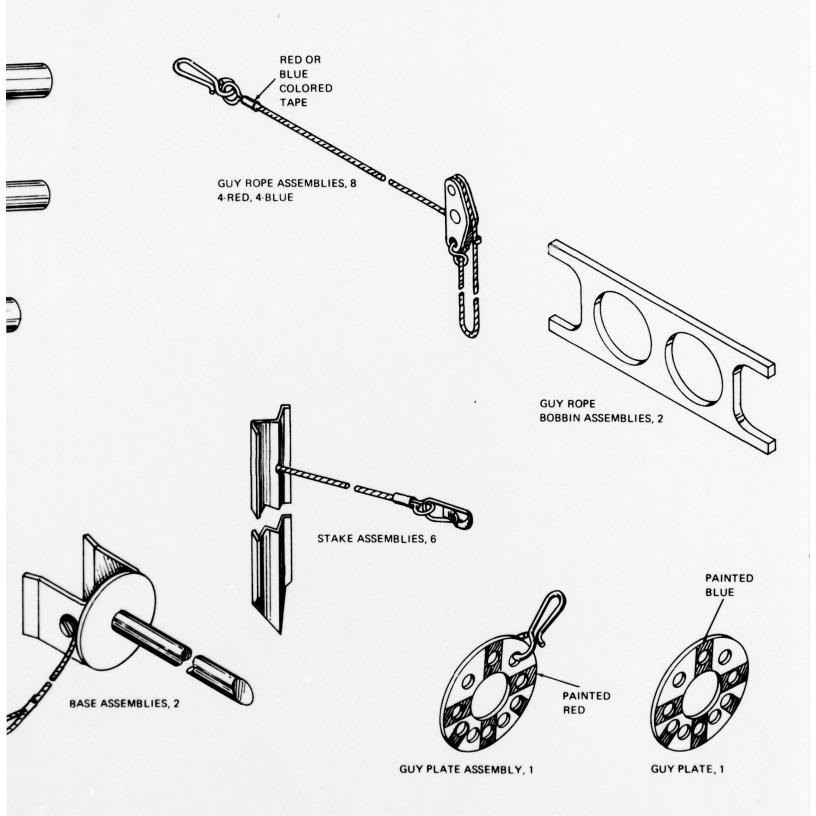


Figure 5 Doublet Antenna-Mast Carrying Bag

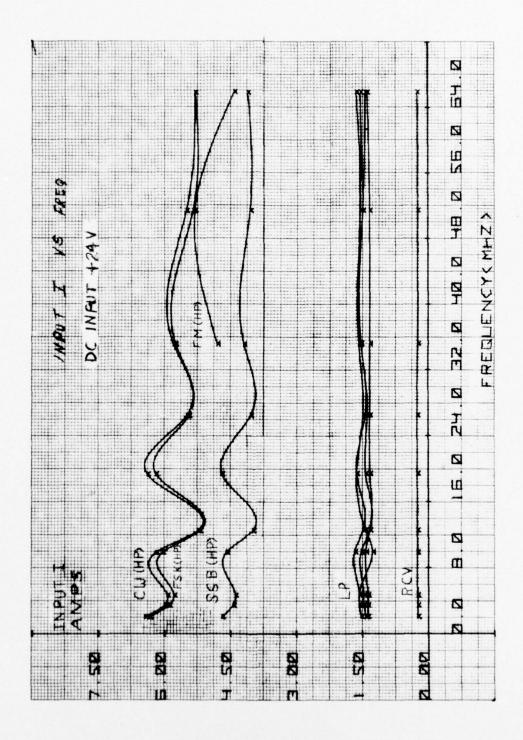
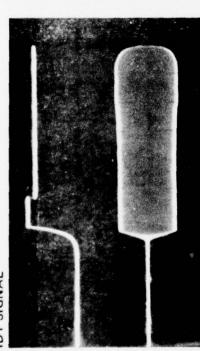
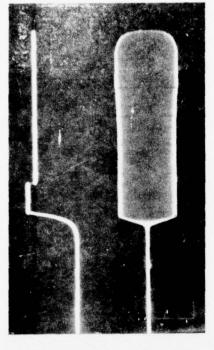


Figure 6 Input Current vs. Frequency - PRC-70

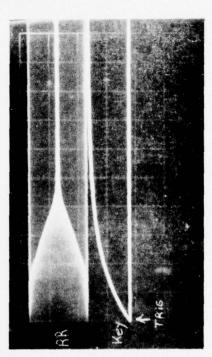
PRC-70 WITH GRA-71 IDY SIGNAL



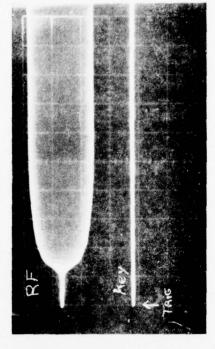
0.5 MSEC/DIV



0.5 MSEC/DIV



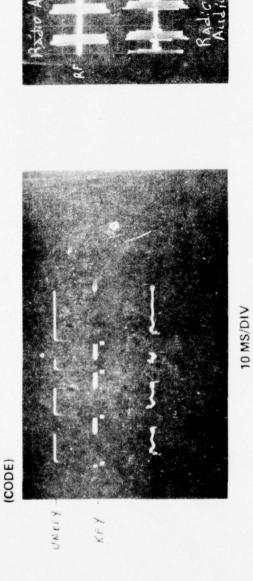
50 µSEC/DIV



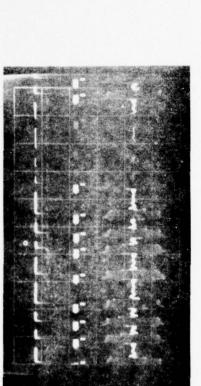
0.1 MSEC/DIV

Figure 7

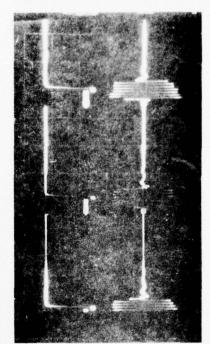
OPERATION OF THE GRA-71 BETWEEN TWO AN/PRC-70 RADIO SETS - CONT PRC-70 WITH GRA-71



10 MS/DIV



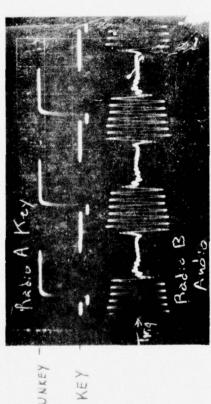
10 MS/DIV



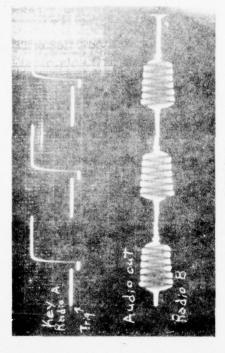
5 MS/DIV

OPERATION OF THE GRA-71 BETWEEN TWO AN/PRC-70 RADIO SETS - CONT

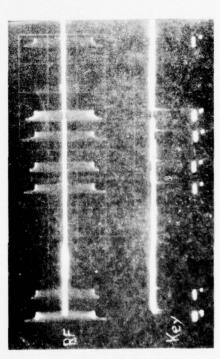
PRC-70 WITH GRA-71 IDY SIGNAL



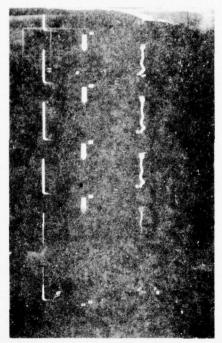
2 MS/DIV



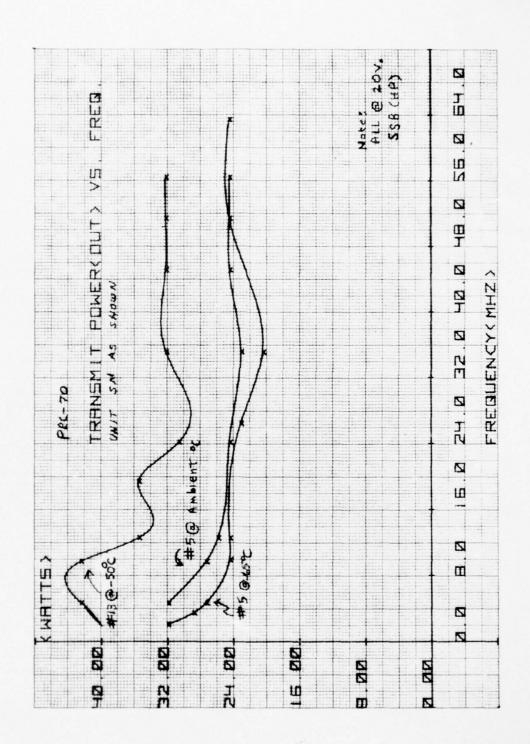
2 MS/DIV



10 MS/DIV



5 MS/DIV



Transmit Power (Out) vs. Frequency S/N 13 at -50°C, S/N 5 at ambient °C, S/N 5 at -65°C

Figure 10

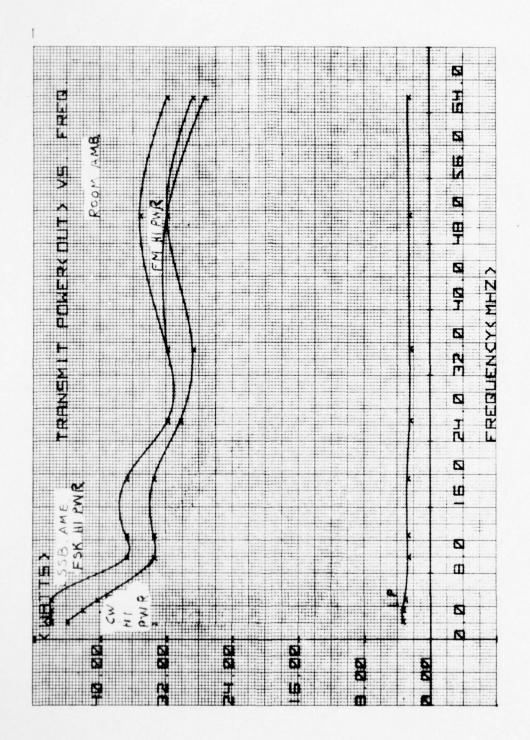
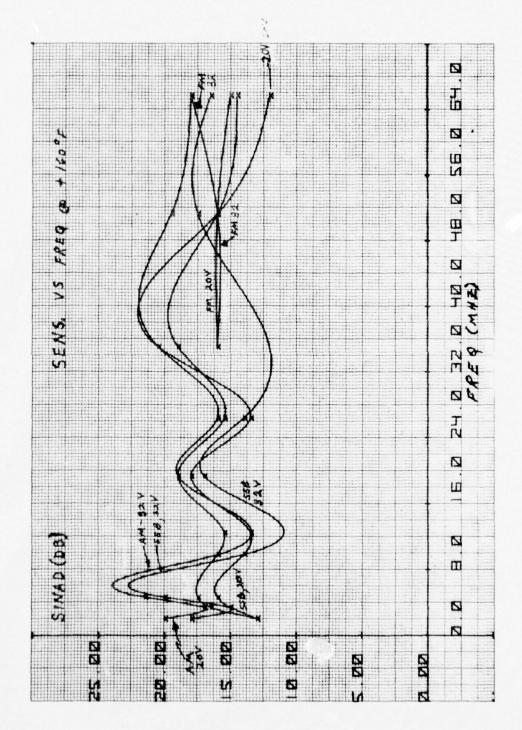


Figure 11 Transmit Power (Out) vs. Frequency at Room Ambient

Figure £2 Sensitivity vs. Frequency at +160°F



33

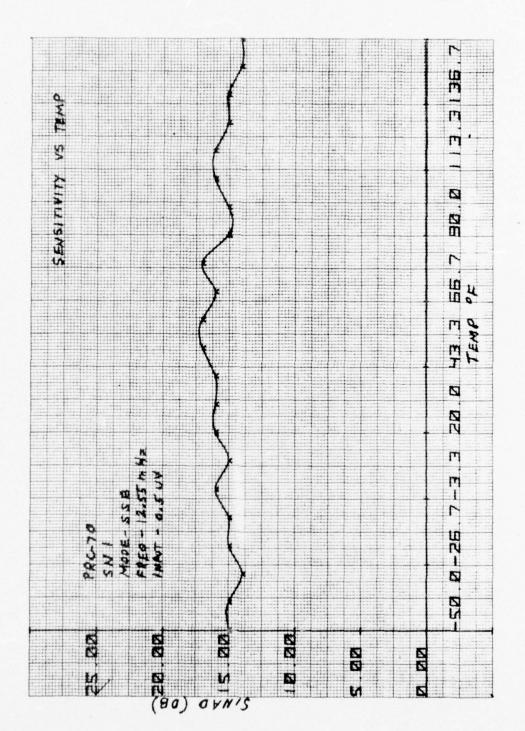


Figure 13 Sensitivity vs. Temperature

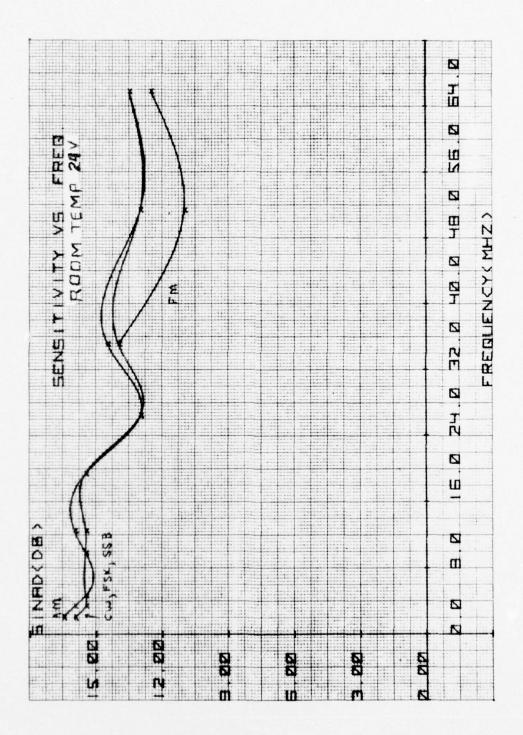


Figure 14 Sensitivity vs. Frequency

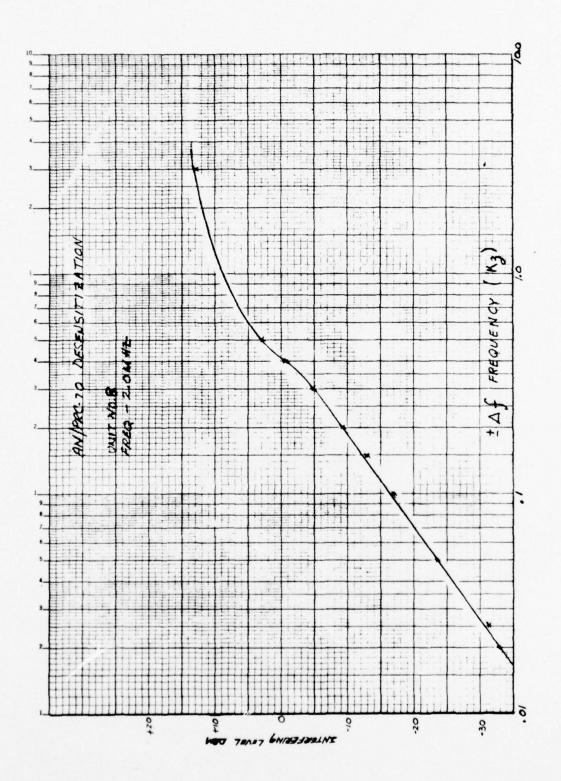


Figure 15 AN/PRC-70 Desensitization Data

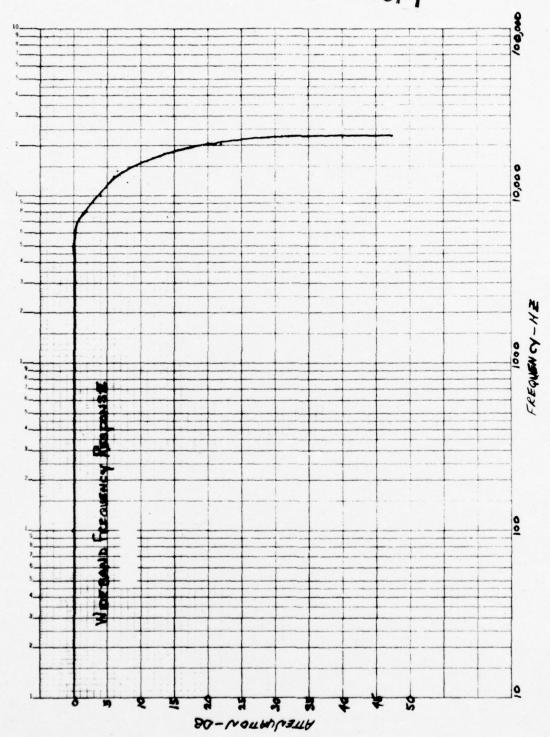


Figure 16 Wideband Frequency Response

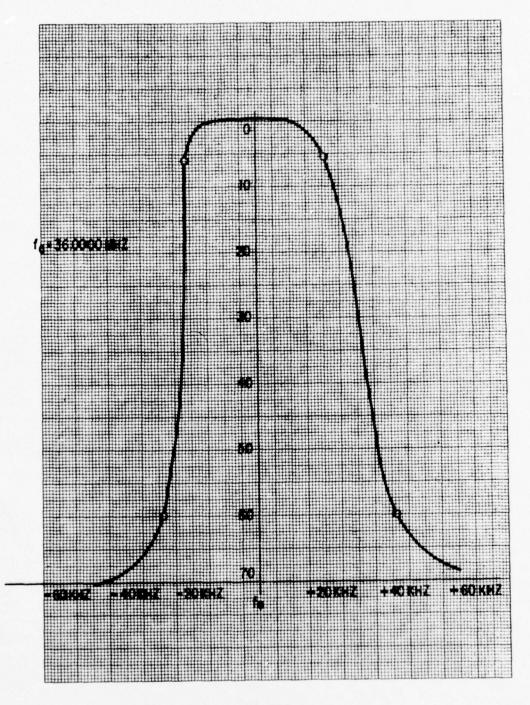


Figure 17 FM Selectivity

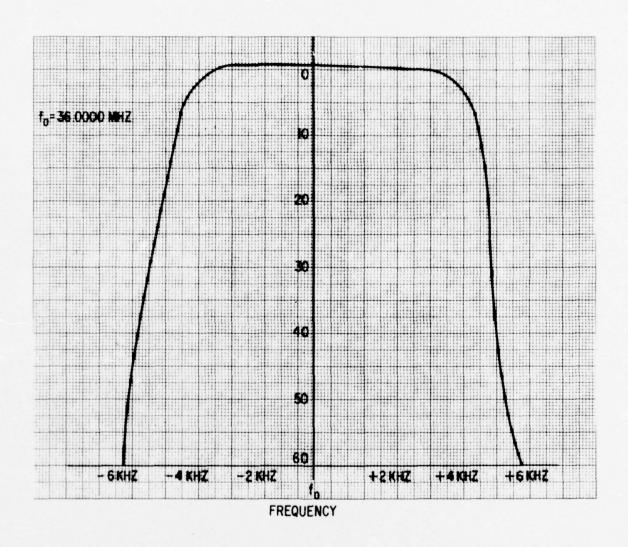


Figure 18 AM Selectivity

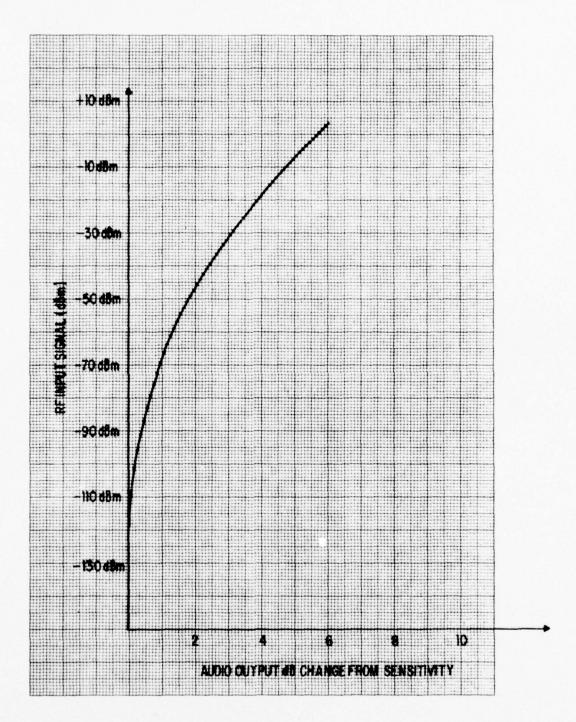


Figure 19 AGC Gain Characteristics

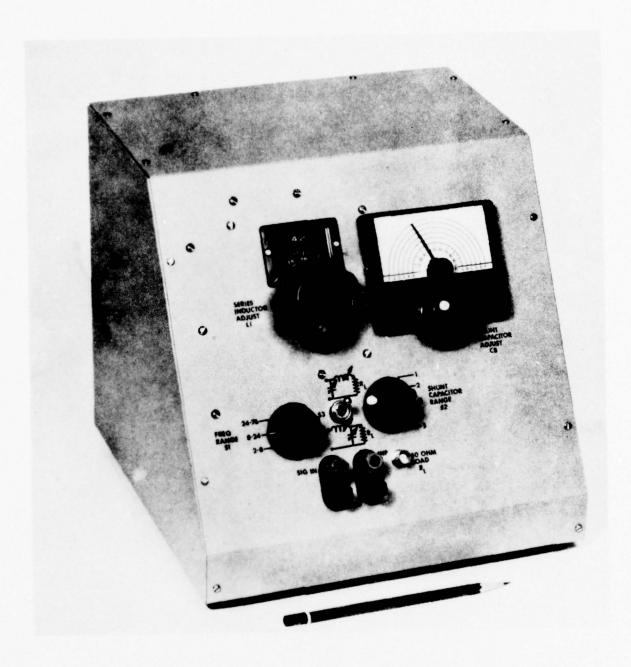


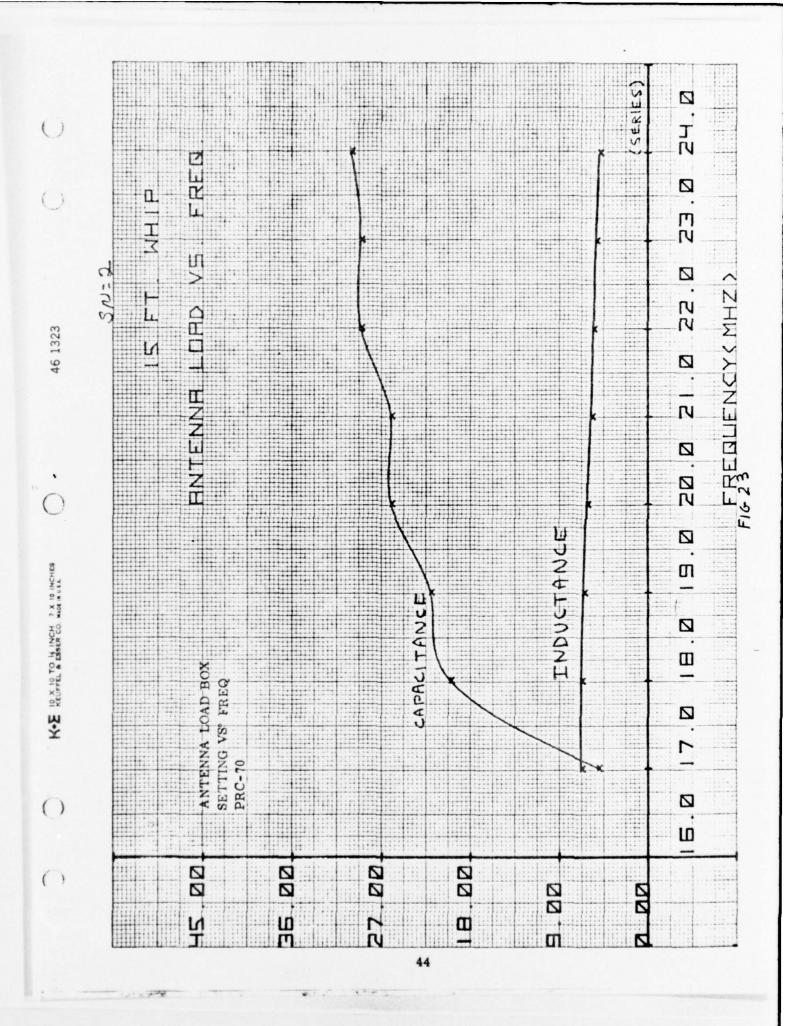
Figure 20 Dummy Antenna Load

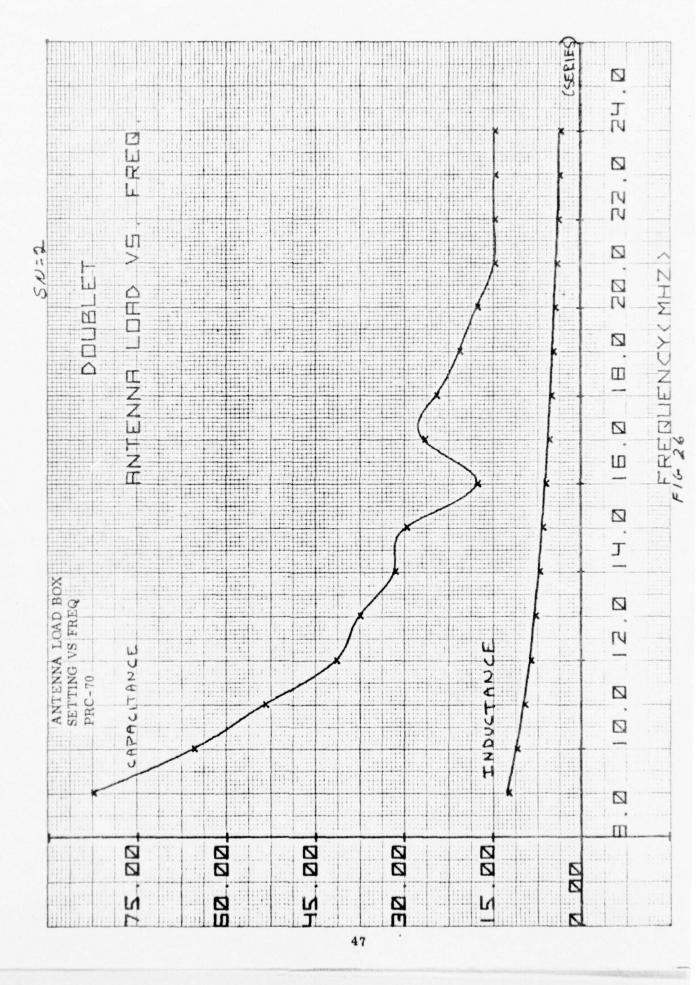
46 1323

K-E 10 X 10 TO 15 INCH 7 X 10 INCHES

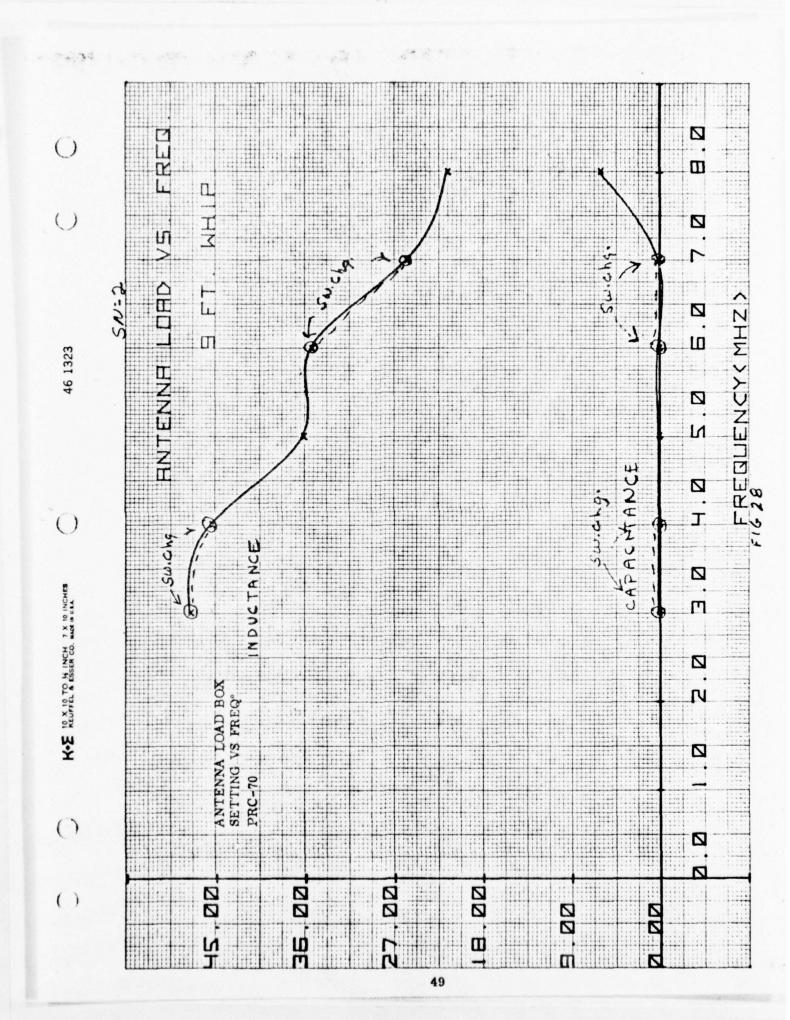
46 1323

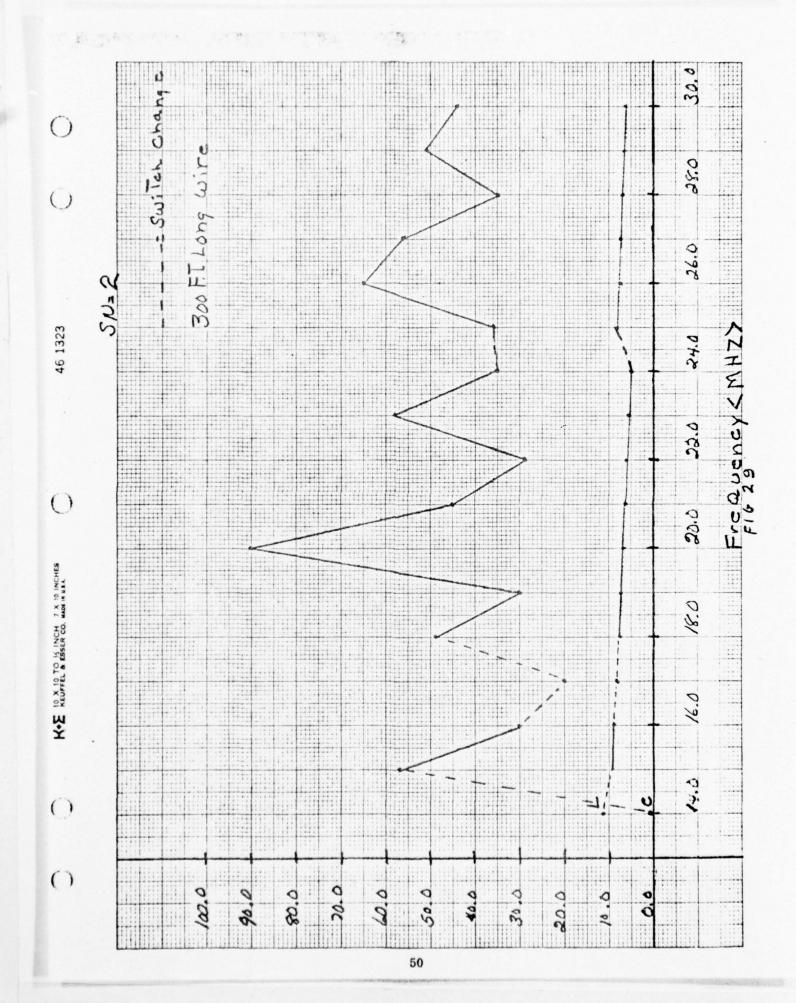
K-E 10 X 10 TO 14 INCH 7 X 10 INCHES



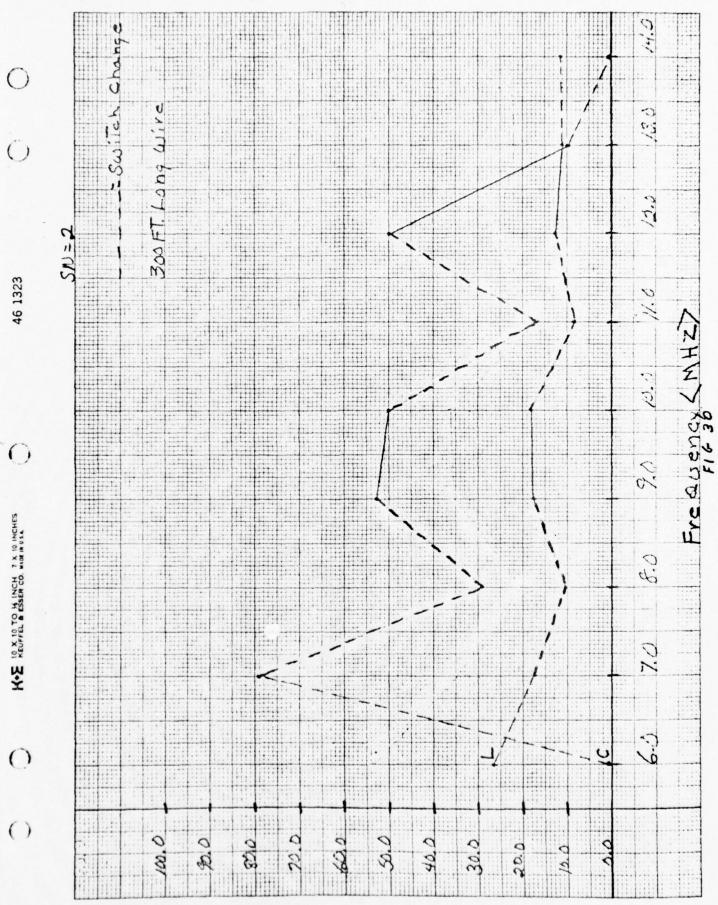


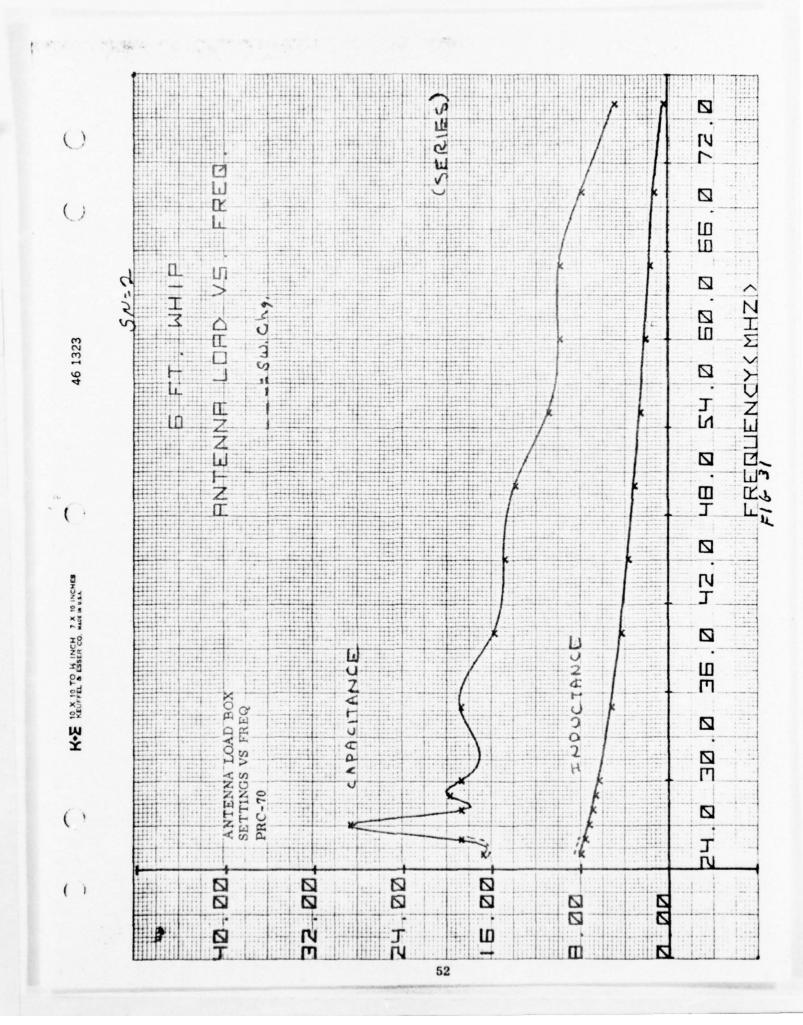
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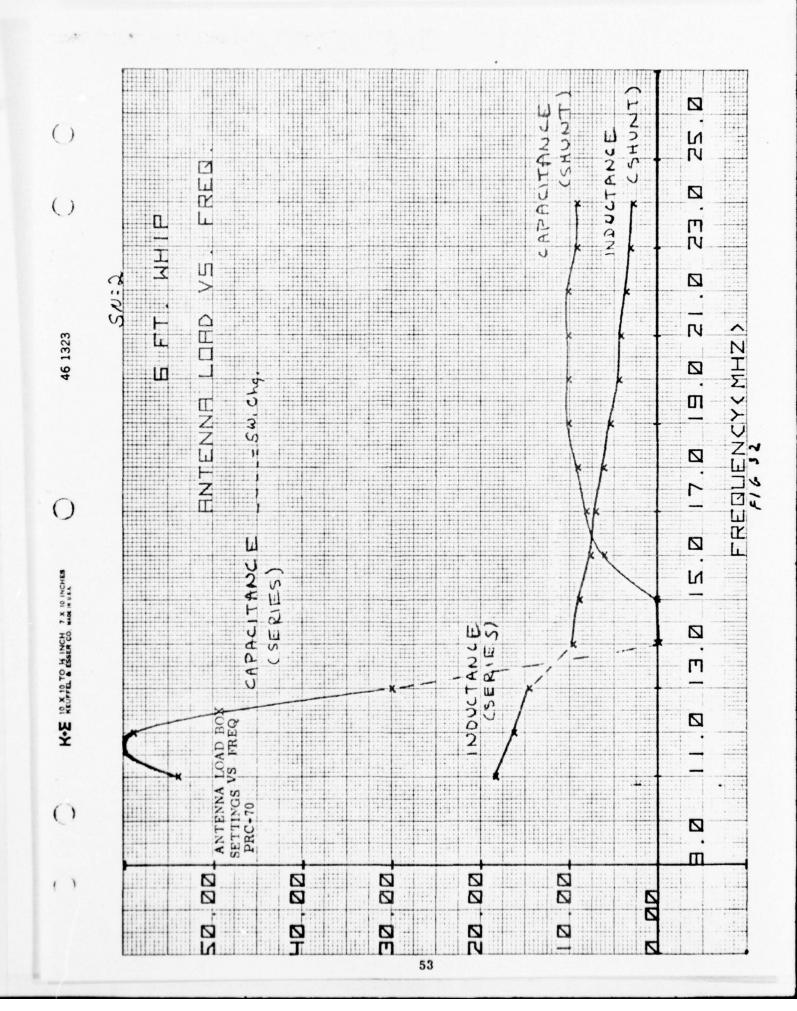


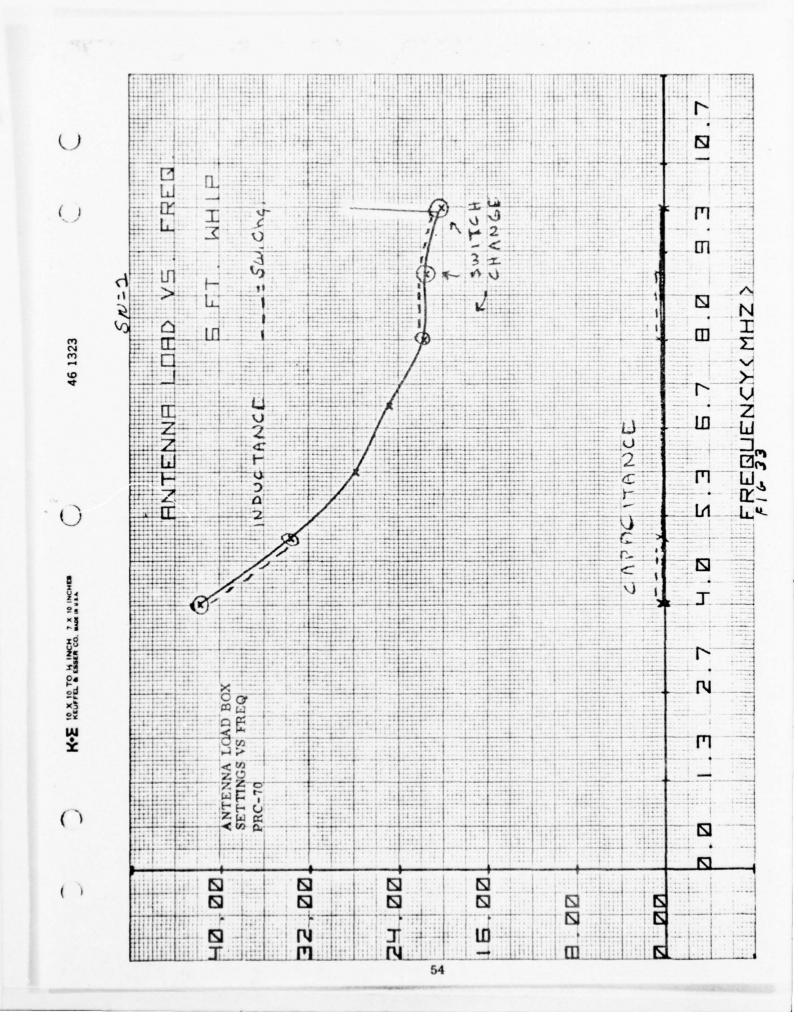


LIST AVAILABLE COPY









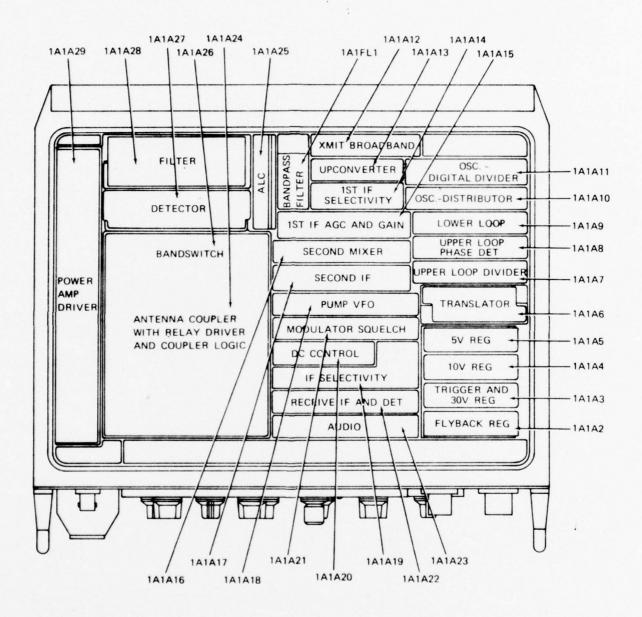


Figure 36 Module locations

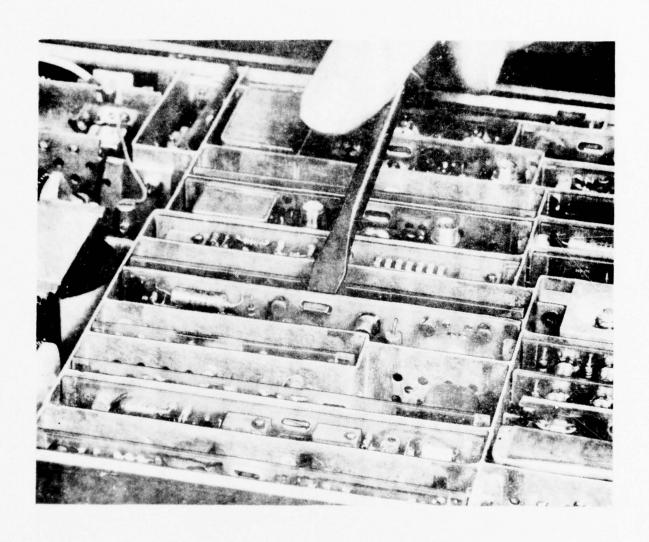


Figure 37 Module removal

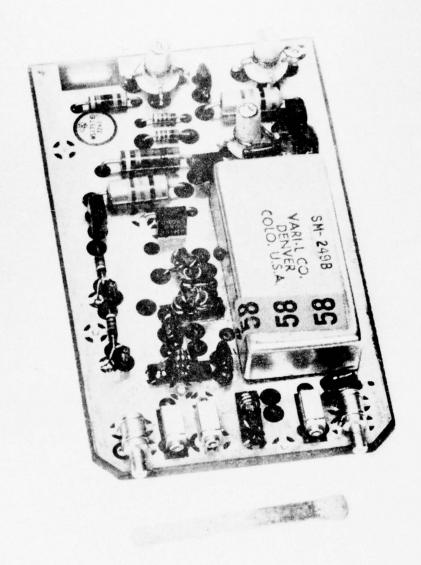


Figure 38 Upconverter Module (1A1A13)

TABLES

1.	Antenna Matching
2.	System Response Vs. Pulse Repetition Rate
3.	Audio Distortion (Receive)
4.	Squelch Characteristics (In Para. 5.12)
5.	Transmitter Intermodulation Distortion
6.	Antenna Matching (Loads

TABLE 1. ANTENNA MATCHING

Frequency					Long Wire
(MHz)	6 Foot Whip	9 Foot Whip	15 Foot Whip	Doublet Ant	300 Foot
				y (b)	
2.0			Y		
3.0		Y	Y	Υ .	
4.0	Y	Y	Υ .	Y	
5.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9.0	Y	· Y	Y	Y	Y
10.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19.0	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Y
20.0	$N^{(a)}$	Y	Y	Y	Y
21.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30.0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31.0	Y	Y			
32.0	Y	Y			
33.0	Y	Y			
34.0	Y	Y			
35.0	Y	Y			
36.0	Y	Y			
37.0	Y	Y			
3					

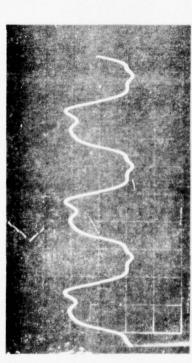
⁽a) N = no(b) Y = yes

TABLE 1. ANTENNA MATCHING - CONT

Frequency (MHz)	6 Foot Whip	9 Foot Whip	15 Foot Whip	Doublet Ant	Long Wire 300 Foot
38.0	Y	Y			
39.0	Y	Y			
40.0	Y	Y			
41.0	Y	Y			
42.0	Y	Y			
43.0	Y	Y			
44.0	Y	Y			
45.0	Y	Y			
46.0	Y	Y			
47.0	Y	Y			
48.0	Y ·	Y			
49.0	Y	Y			
50.0	Y	Y			
51.0	Y	Y			
52.0	Y	Y			
53.0	Y	Y			
54.0	Y	Y			
55.0	Y	Y			
56.0	Y	Y			
57.0	Y	Y			
58.0	Y	Y			
59.0	Y	Y			
60.0	Y	Y			
61.0	Y	Y			
62.0	Y	Y			
63.0	Y	Y			
64.0	Y	Y			
65.0	Y	Y			
66.0	Y	Y			
67.0	Y	Y			
68.0	Y	Y			
69.0	Y	Y			
70.0	Y	Y			
71.0	Y	Y			
72.0	Y	Y			
73.0	Y	Y			
74.0	Y	Y			
75.0	Y	Y			
76.0	Y	Y			

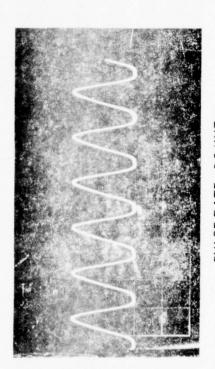
TABLE 2. SYSTEM RESPONSE VS. PULSE REPETITION RATE

PRC-70 FM-5.6 KHZ

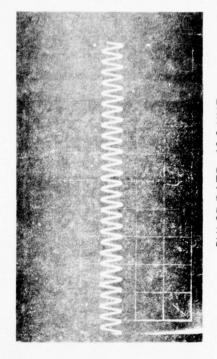


PULSE RATE - 3.0 KHZ

PULSE RATE - 8.0 KHZ PULSE RATE - 9.0 KHZ



PULSE RATE - 6.0 KHZ



PULSE RATE · 13.0 KHZ

TABLE 3 TYPICAL AUDIO DISTORTION

SSB Mode 1 kHz Tone

Audio	Input Level (uv)										
Frequency Hz	30	300	3000	30,000	300,000 2.9% 3.4%						
500	2.7%	2.74	2.8%	2.9%							
1000	3%	3%	3.1%	3.3%							
3000	00 1%		1%	1%	1%						
Limits (max)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%						

AM Mode 30% Modulation 1 kHz Tone

Audio Frequency Hz	Input Level (uv)										
	30	300	3000	30,000	6.7%						
	24	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%							
1000 2% 3000 2.4%		1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	7.7%						
		1.6%	1.7%	1%	3%						
Limits 3%		3%	3%	3%							

FM Mode + 8 kHz Deviation 1 kHz Tone

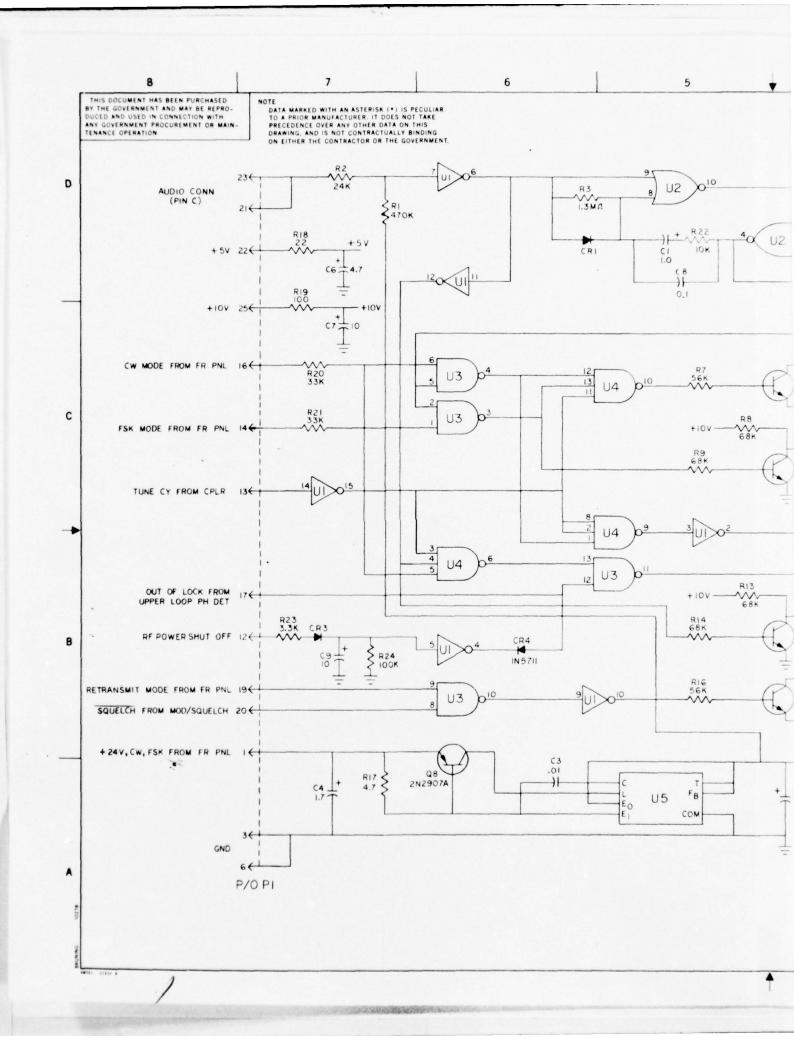
Audio Frequency Hz	Input Level (uv)										
	30	300	3000	30,000	300,000						
500	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%						
1000 2.7% 3000 1.2%		3%	3.1%	3%	3.8% 1.1%						
		1.1%	1%	1%							
Limits (max)	. 7%	7%	7%	7%	7%						

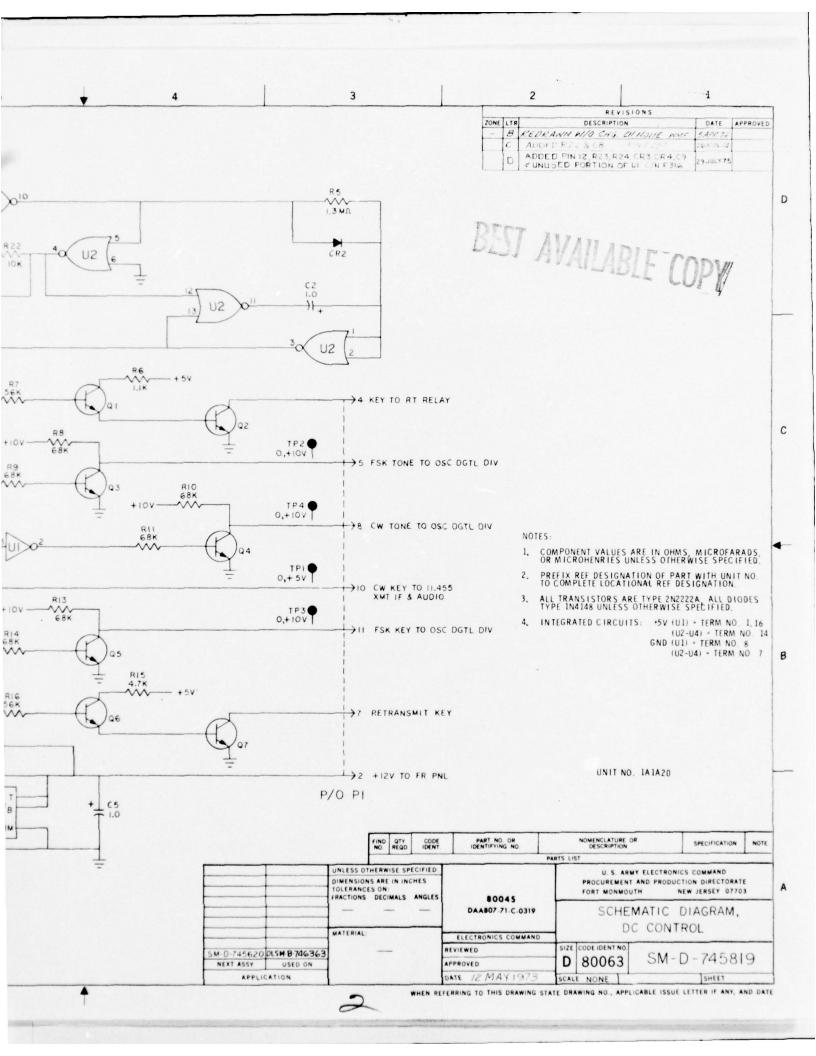
TABLE 5 . TRANSMIT INTERMODULATION DISTORTION

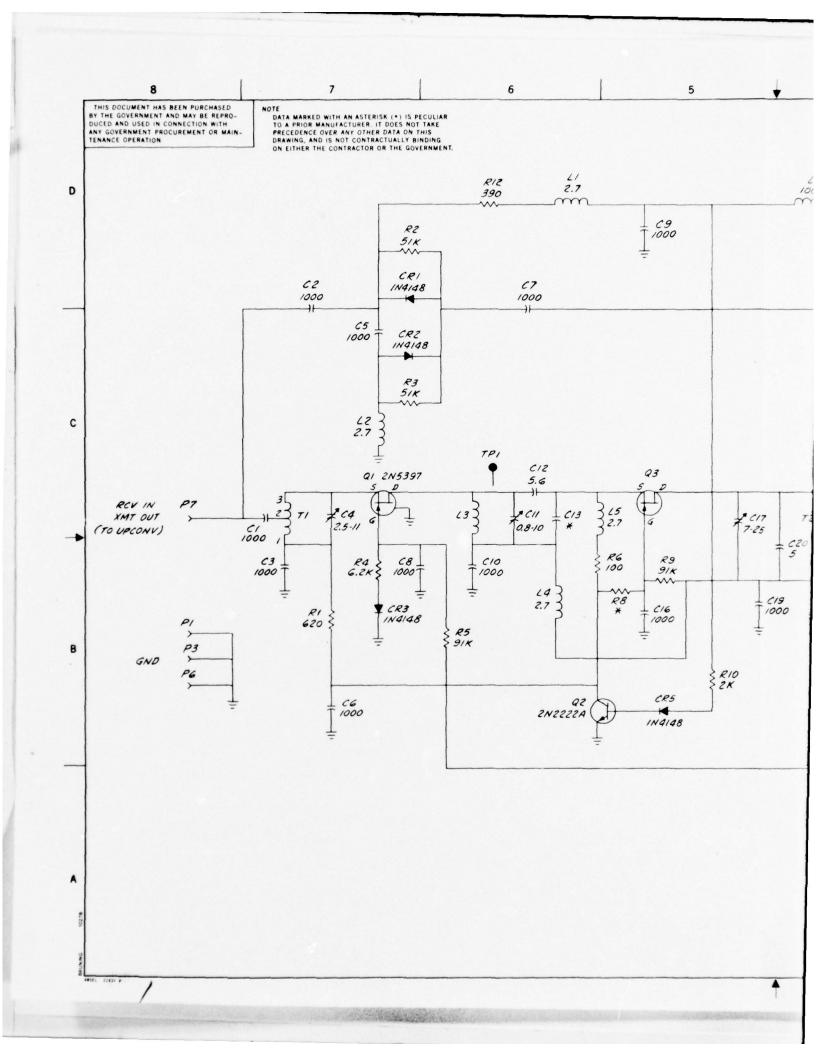
Frequency (MHz)	3rd Order IM	5th Order IM	Carrier Suppression	Hum & Noise	Lower Sideband		
2.051	38 40	44 35	57 55	45 45	60		
3.450	32 32	44 40	53 53	45 45	60 60		
4.678	35 30	43 40	50 52	45 45	60		
9.895	35 32	40 42	50	45 45	60		
12.550	34 30	40 46	55 55	45 45	60 60		
19.400	38 29	40 40	50 52	45 45	60 60		
26.428	35 36	36 35	50	45 45	60		
35.126	38 30	36 37	50	45 45	60		
51.350	36	34 32	50	45 45	60 60		
65.750	28 29	34 30	50	45 45	60		
Limits (max.)	25 dB Below Output Tones	25 dB Below Output Tones	45 dB Below PEP	40 dB Below Output Tones	50 dB Below Output Tones		

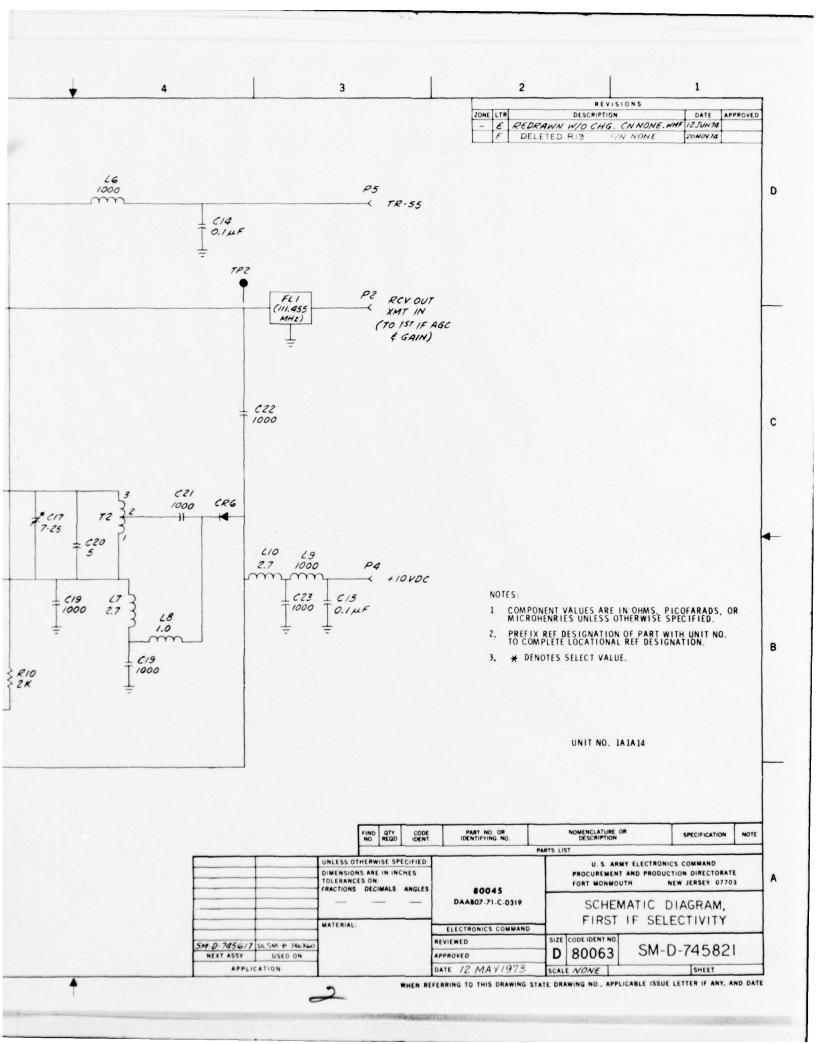
TABLE 6 ANTENNA MATCHING (LOADS)

Freq. R X Tune No Tune	6' Whip			9' Whip		15' Whip		Doublet			300' Long Wire				
	RX	Tune	No T une	RX	Tune	No Tune	RX	Tune	No Tune	RX	Tune .	No Tune			
2.0510	X			X			50	1		40	1		X		
3.5020	X			70	1		75 -700	1		45	~		X		
5.6600	40	1		40	/		40	./		36	1		X		
8.1000	80	1		60	1		100	1		35	1		140	1	
12.5500	50	1		90	V		80	1		30	1		500	1	
19.4000	120	/		60 -33	1		200	1		38	1		250	1	
29.9999	150	1		200	V		600	/		30	1		430	1	
36.7777	100	1		150	1		X			X			X		
50.8000	120	1		300	1		X			X			X		
76.9000	250/	1		110	~		$\langle \rangle$			X			X		





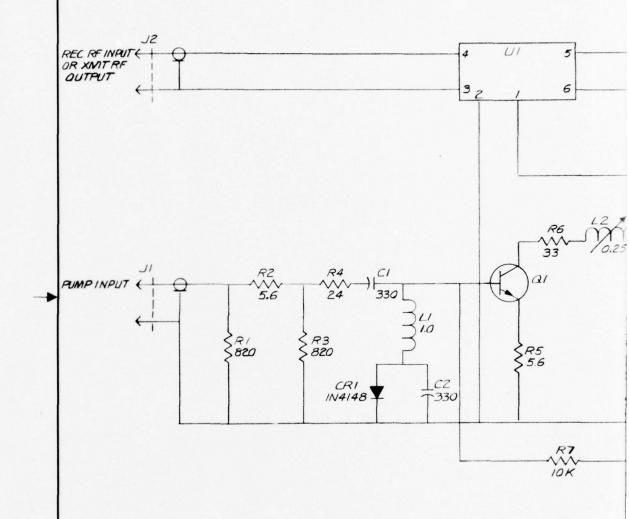




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NOTES:

- COMPONENT VALUES ARE IN OHMS, PICOFARADS, OR MICROHENRIES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 2. PREFIX REF DESIGNATION OF PART WITH UNIT NO. TO COMPLETE LOCATIONAL REF DESIGNATION.

MATER

SM-D-745622 DESM-B-74,365

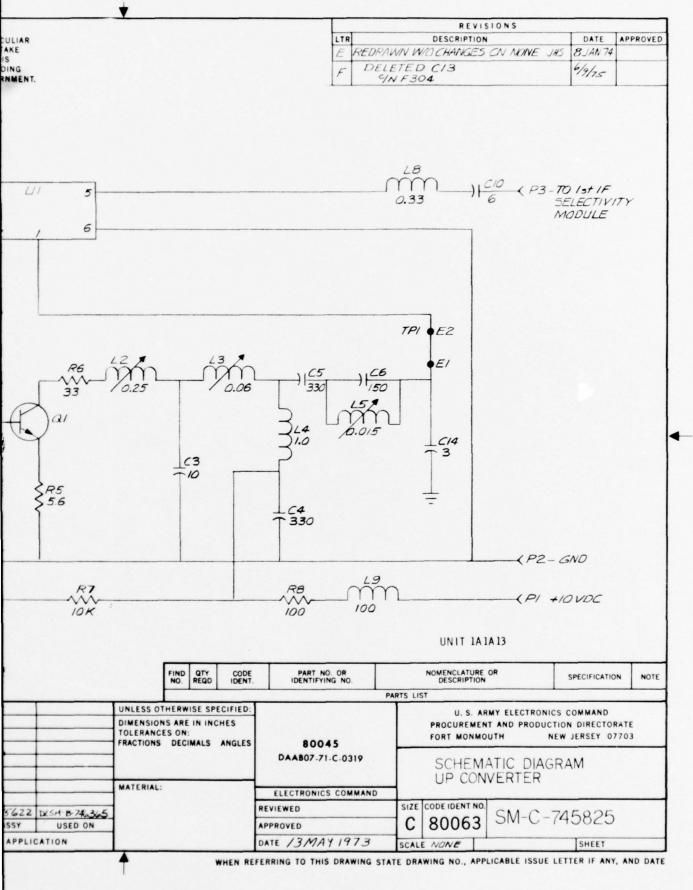
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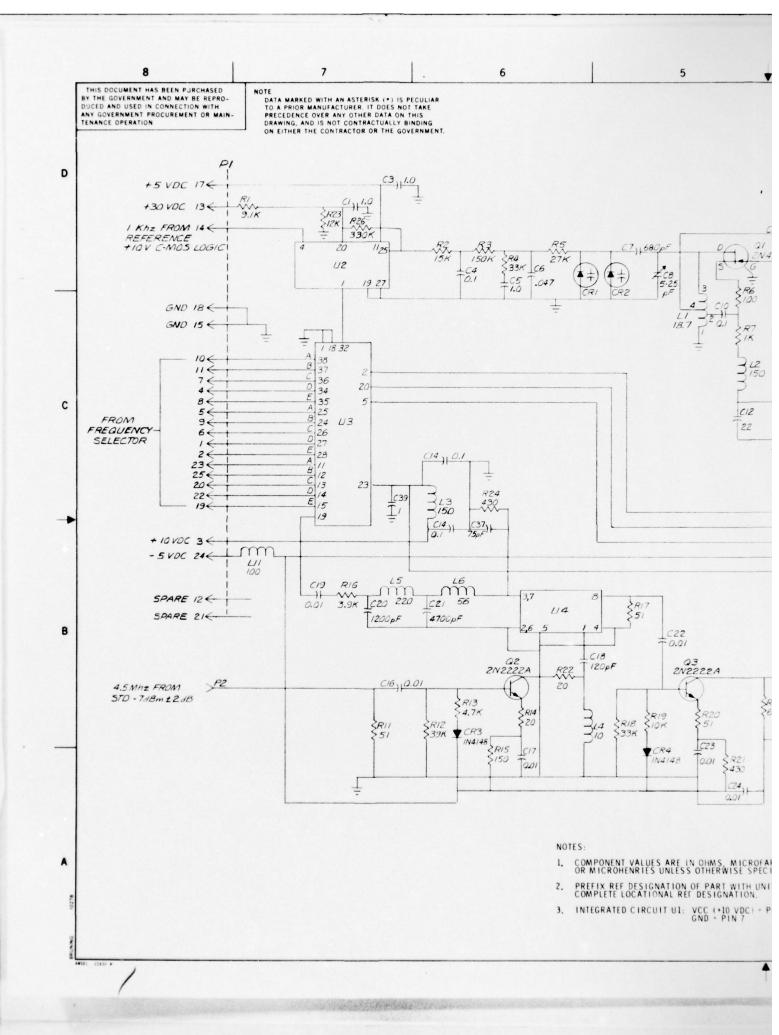
APPLICATION

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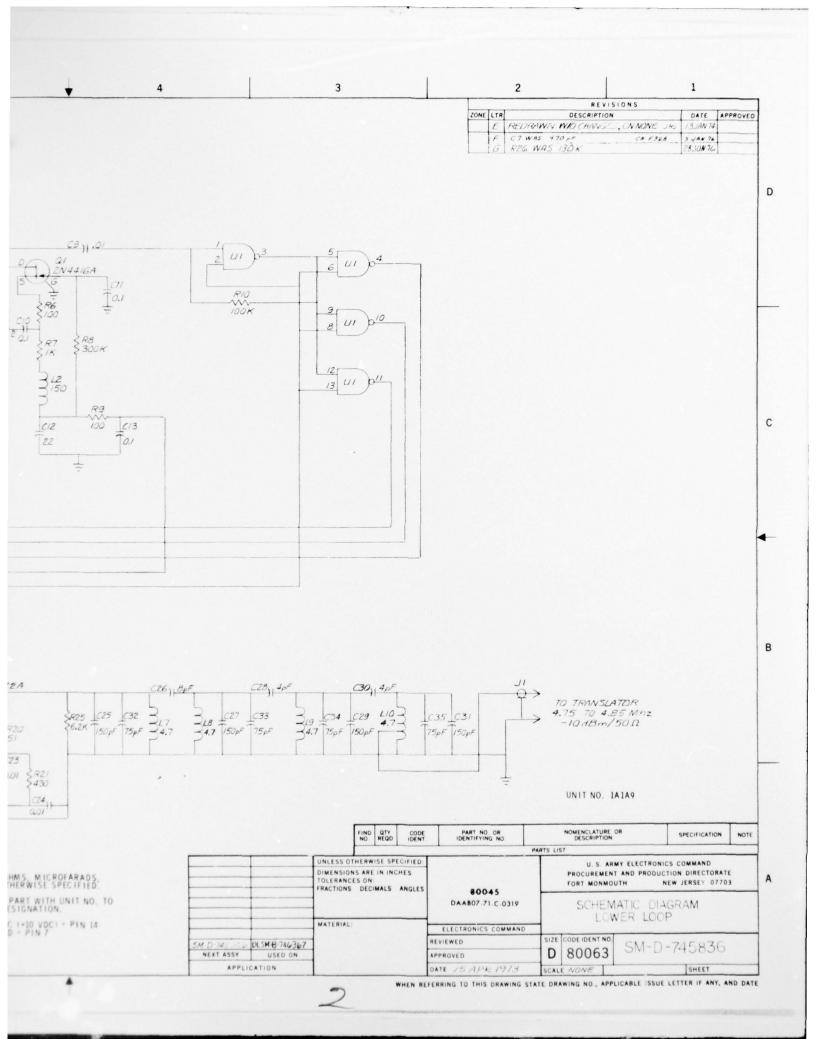
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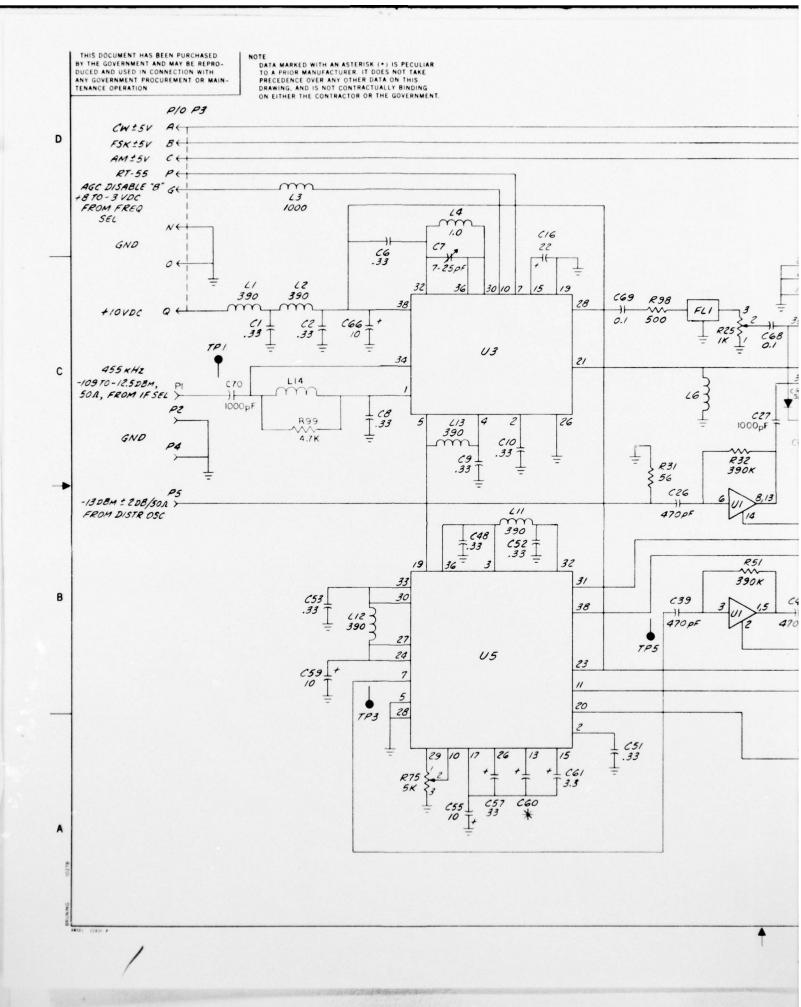
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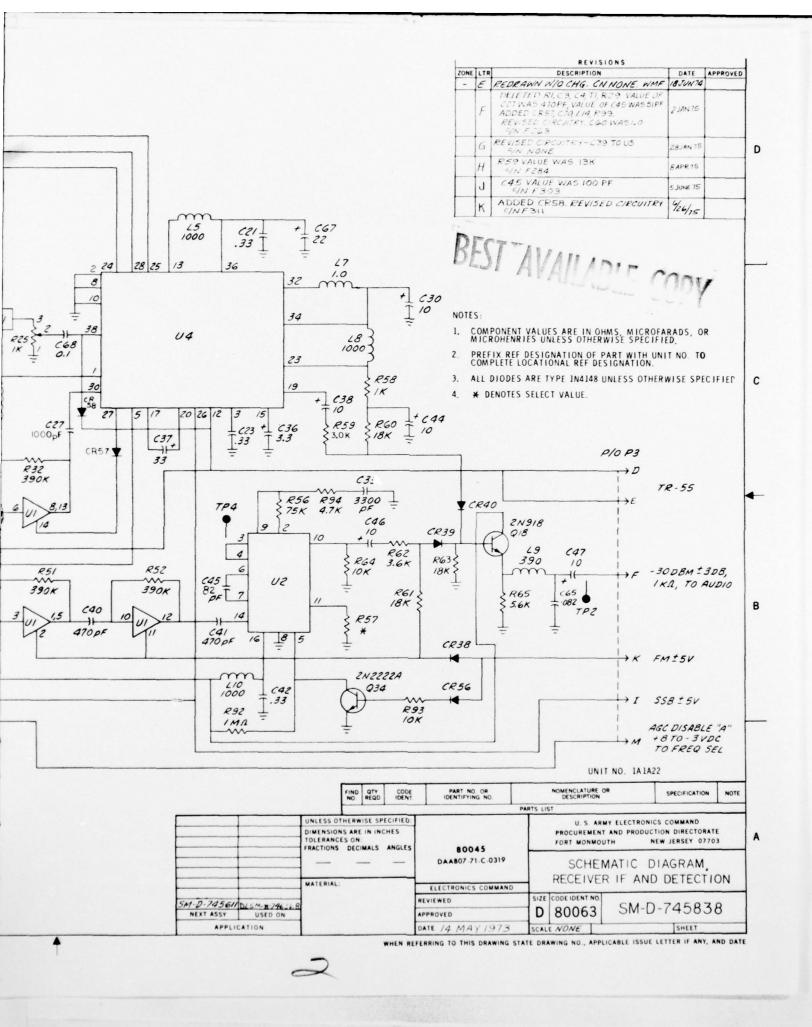


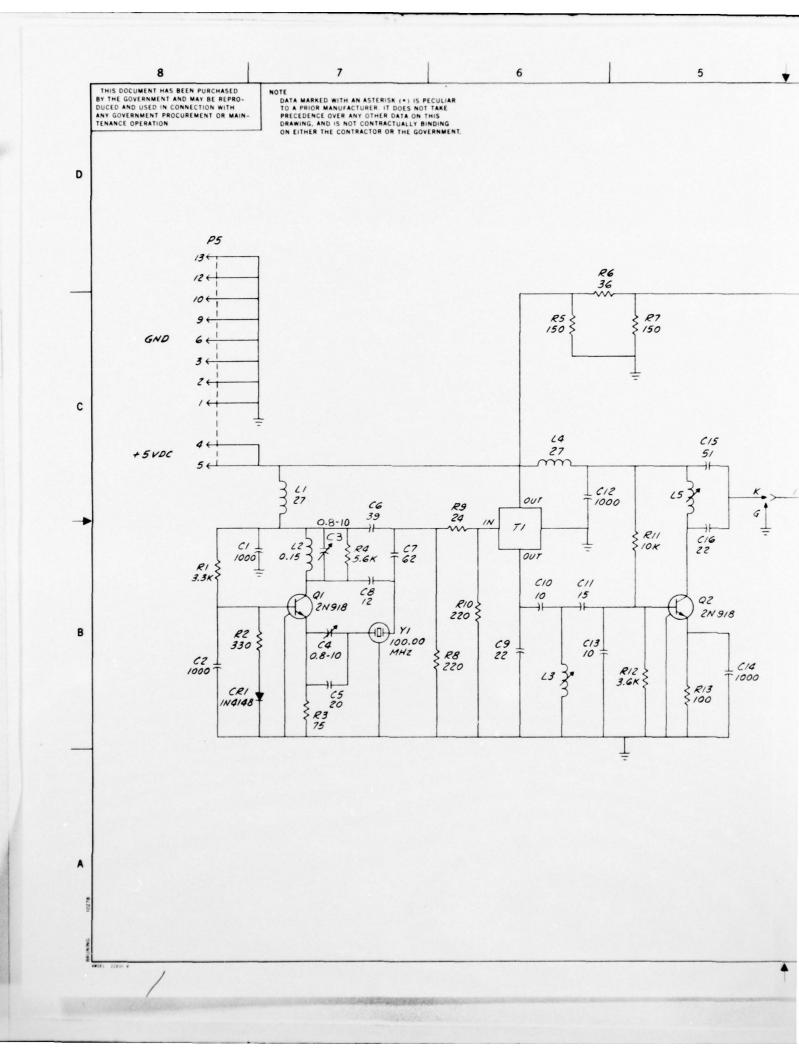


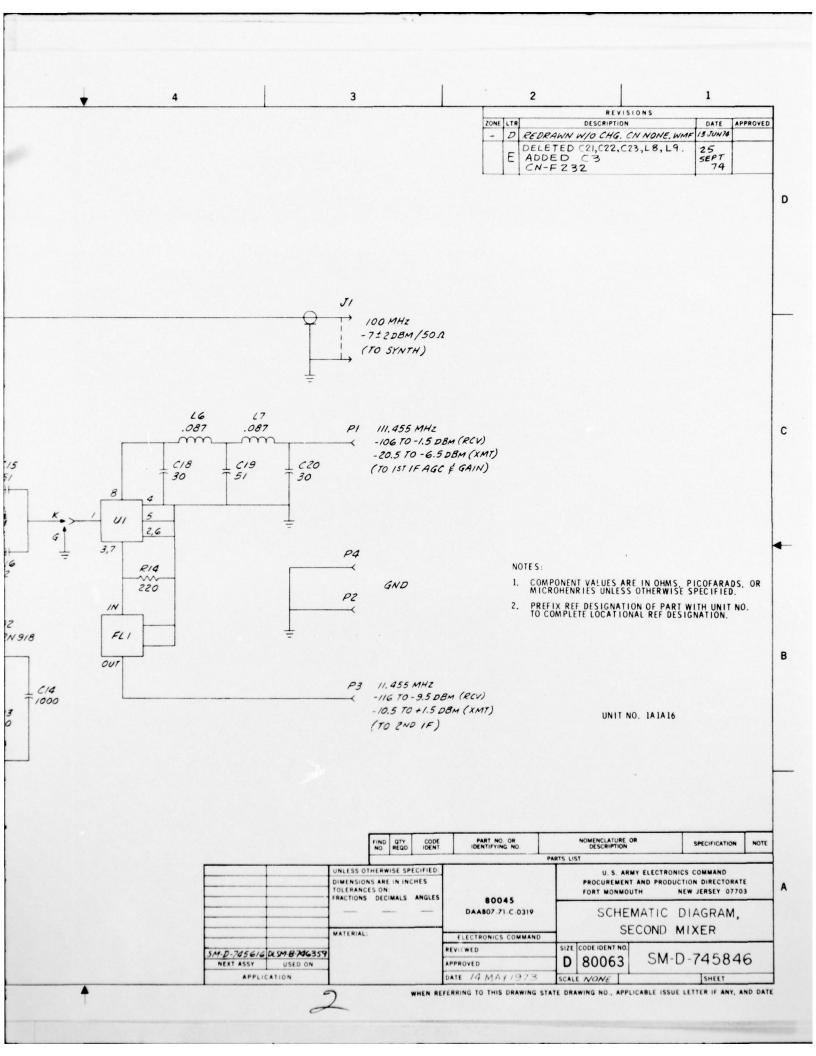
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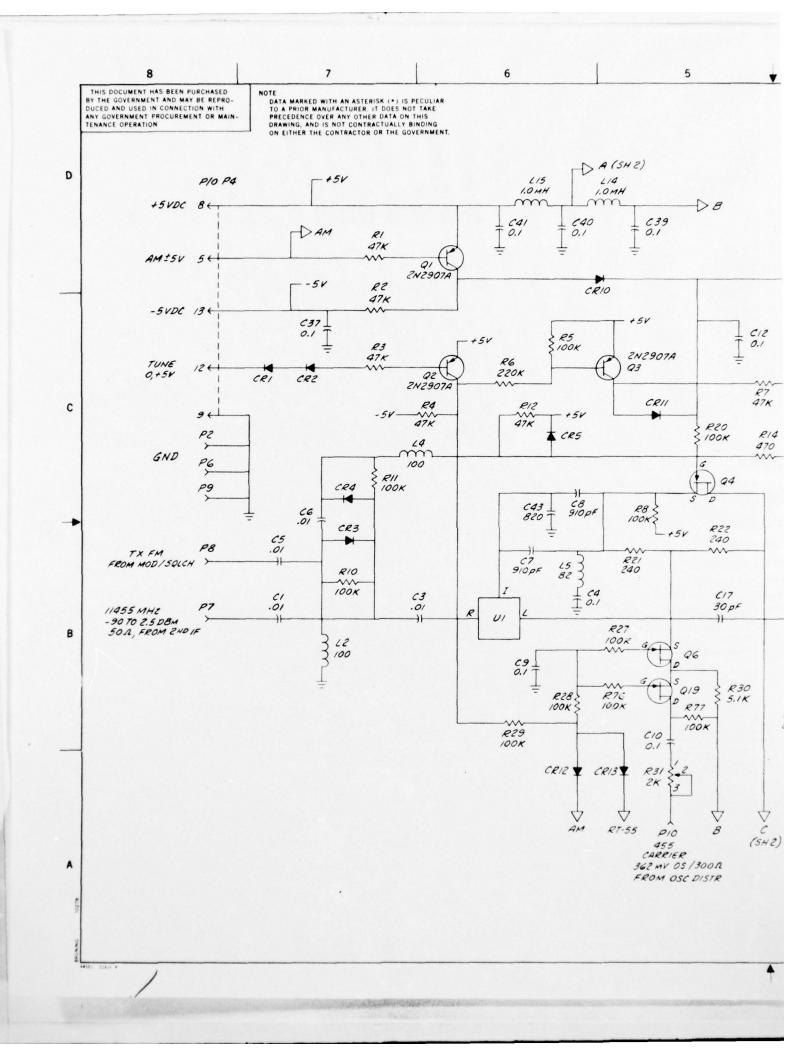


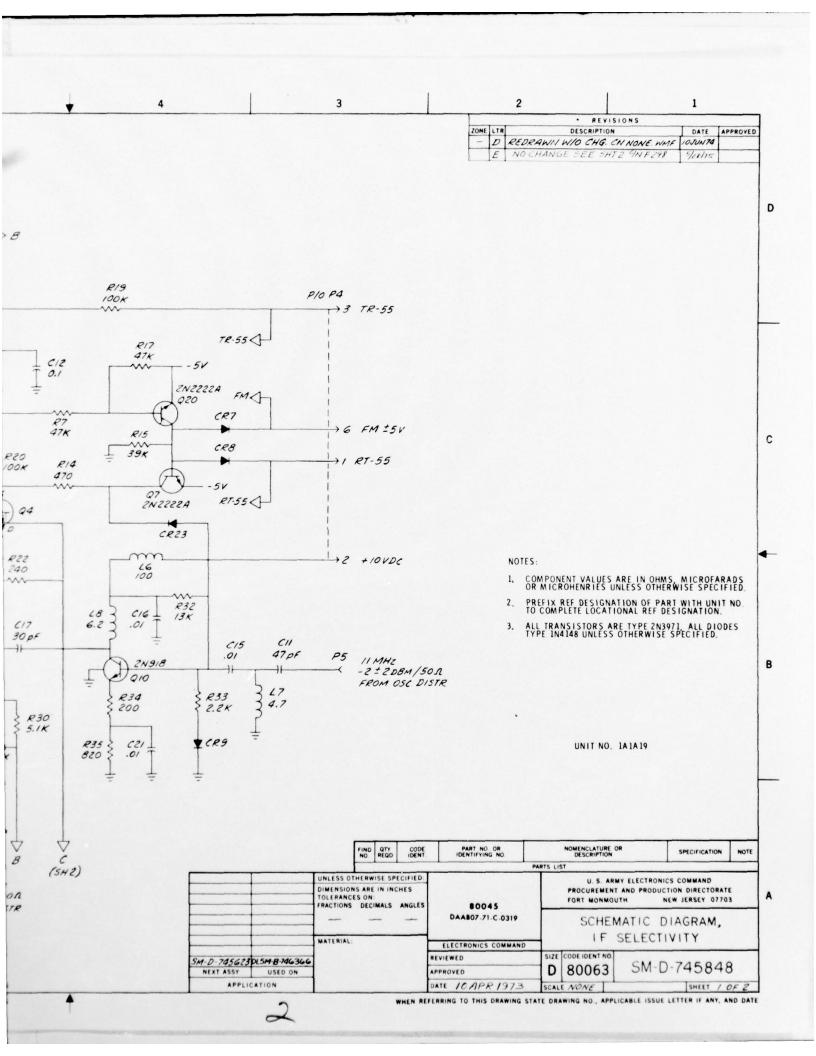


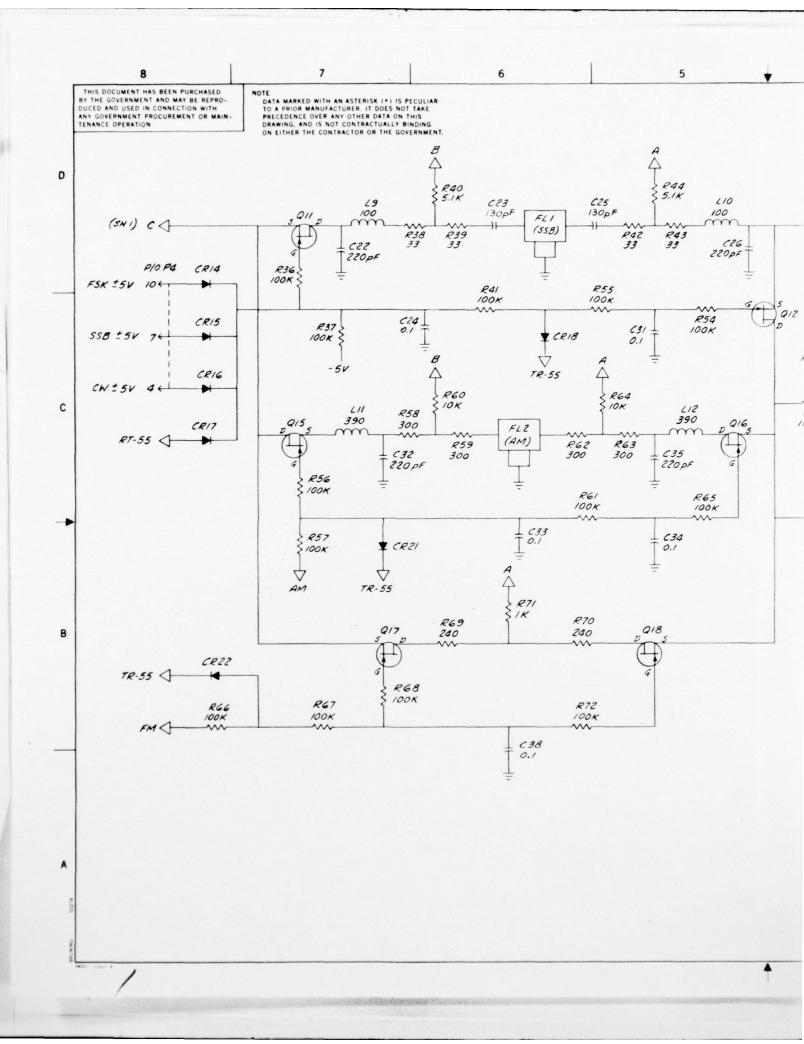


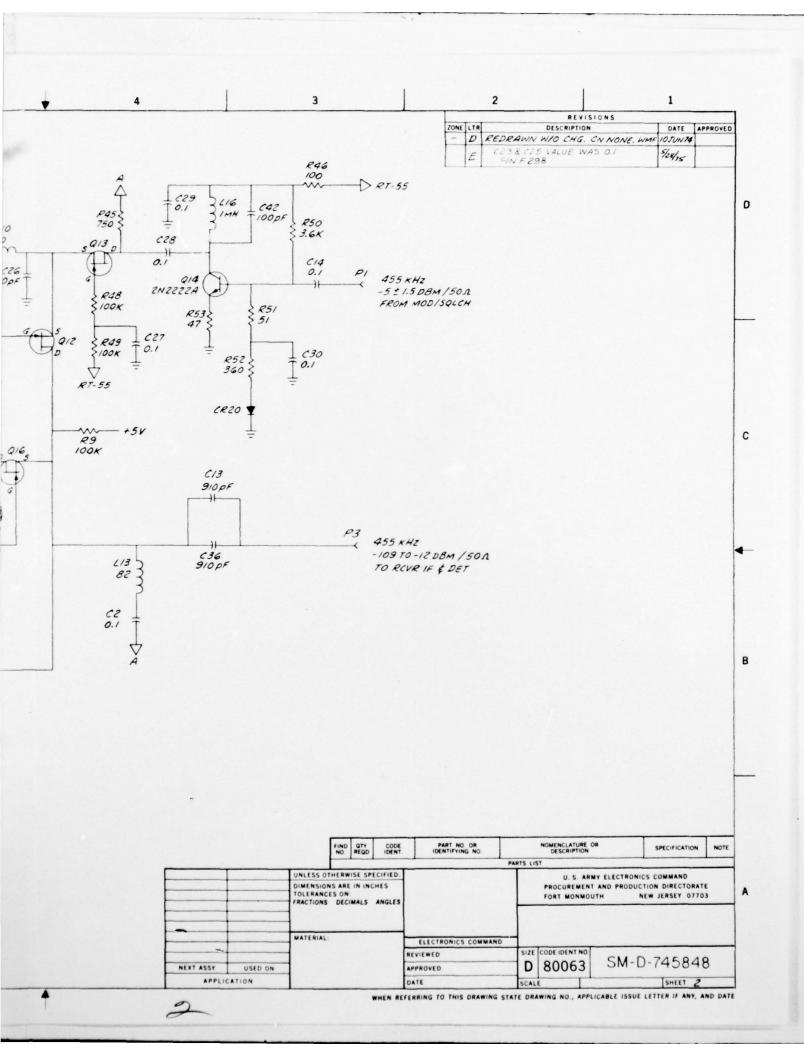


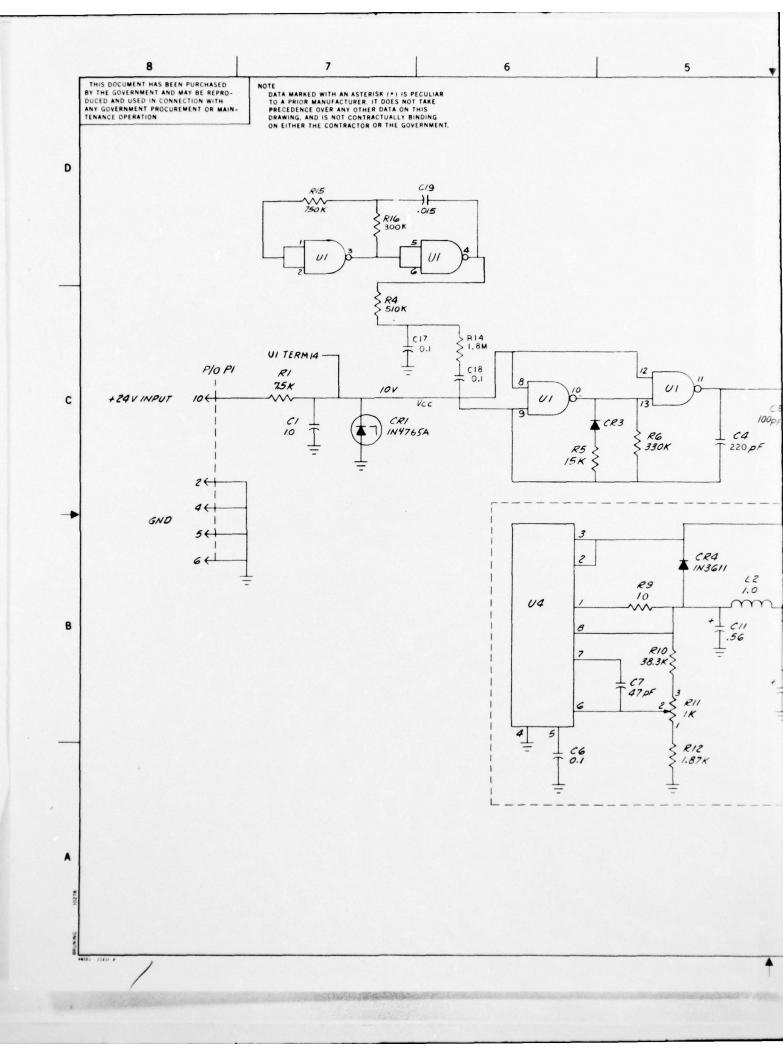


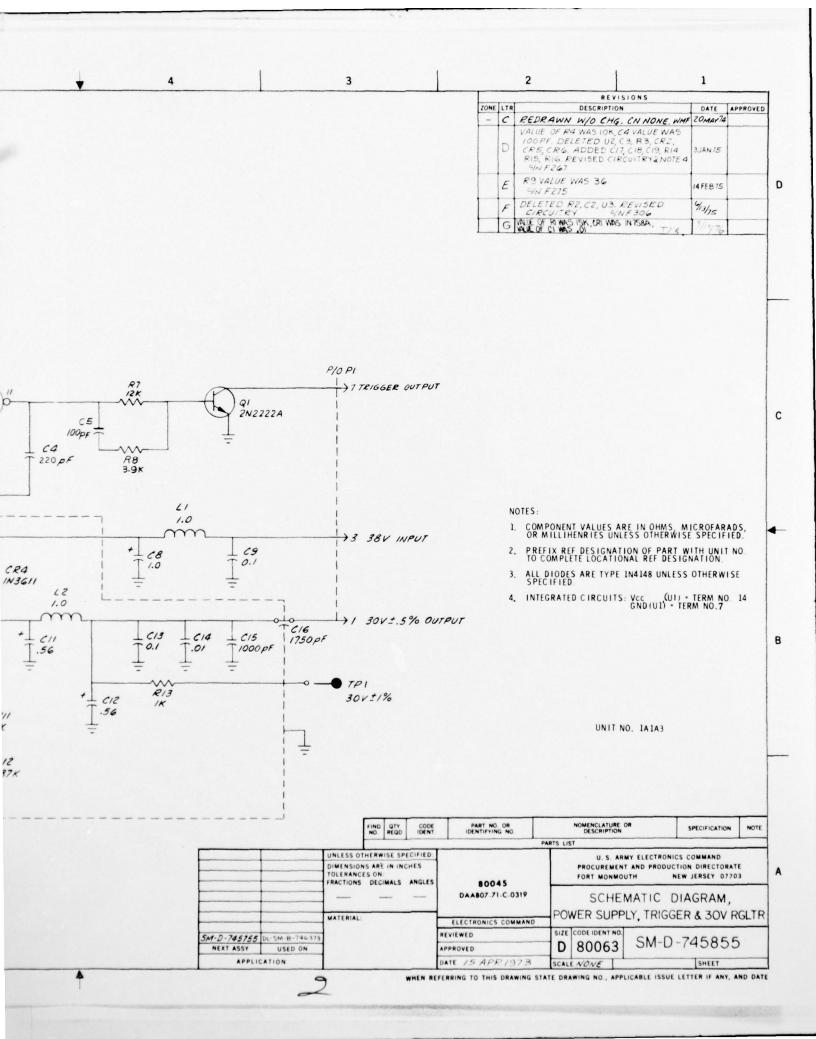


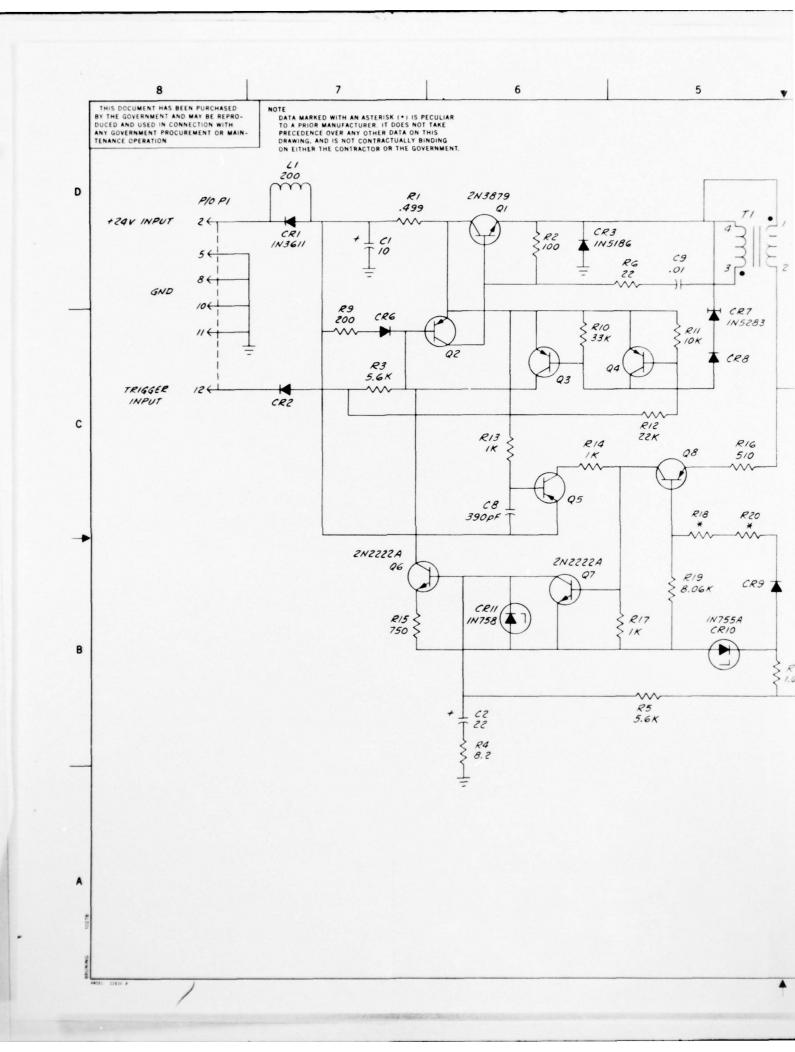


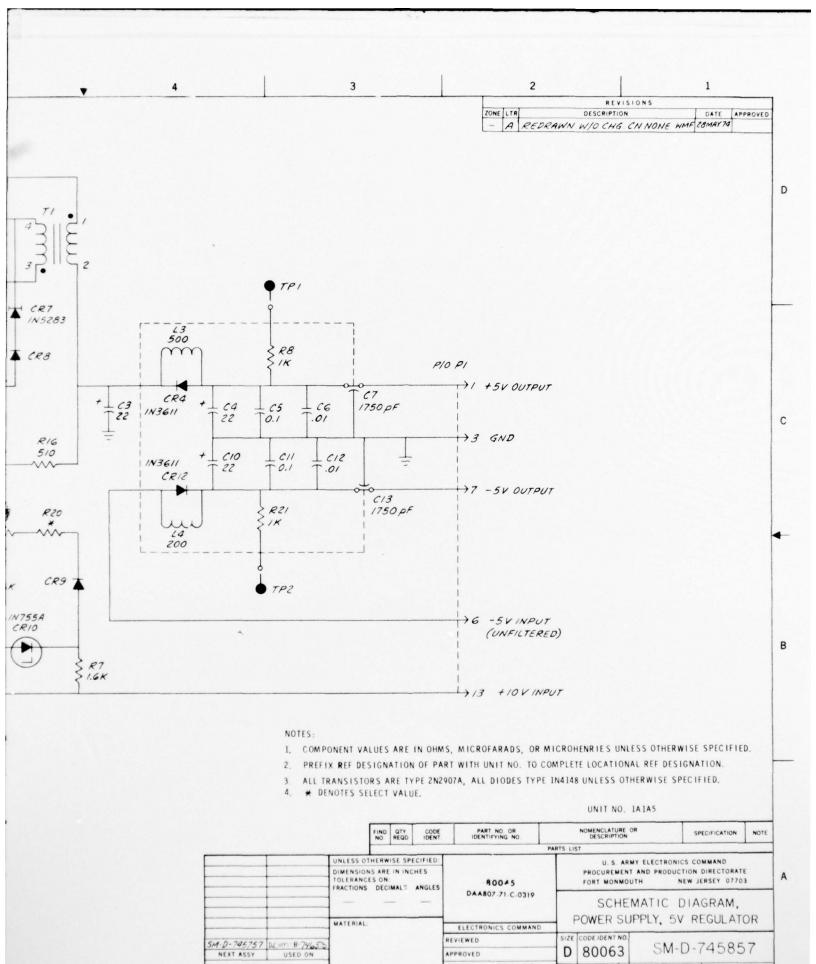








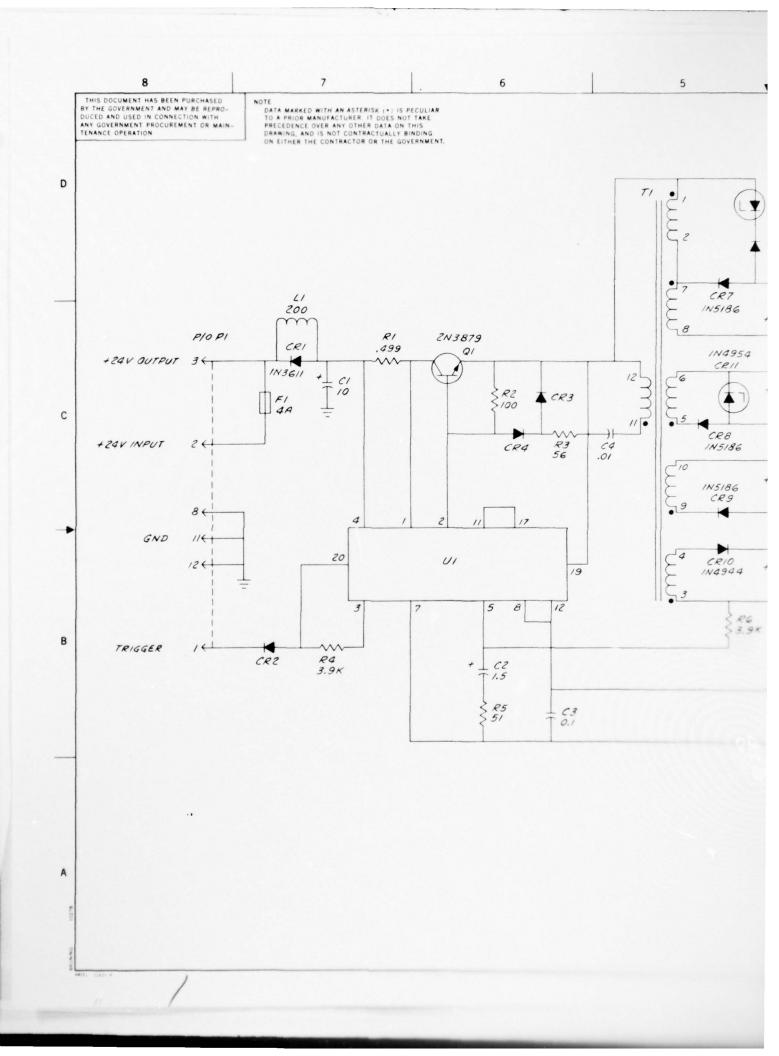


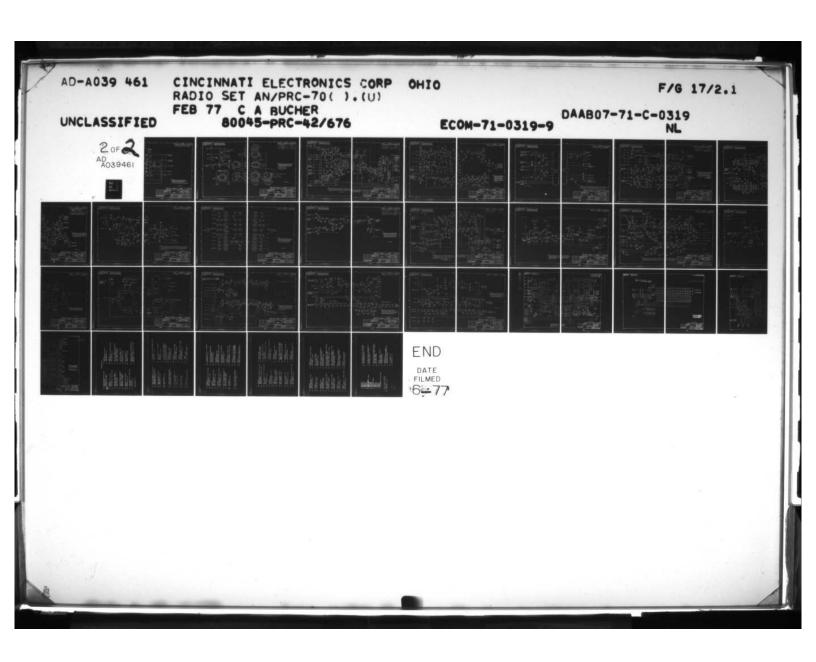


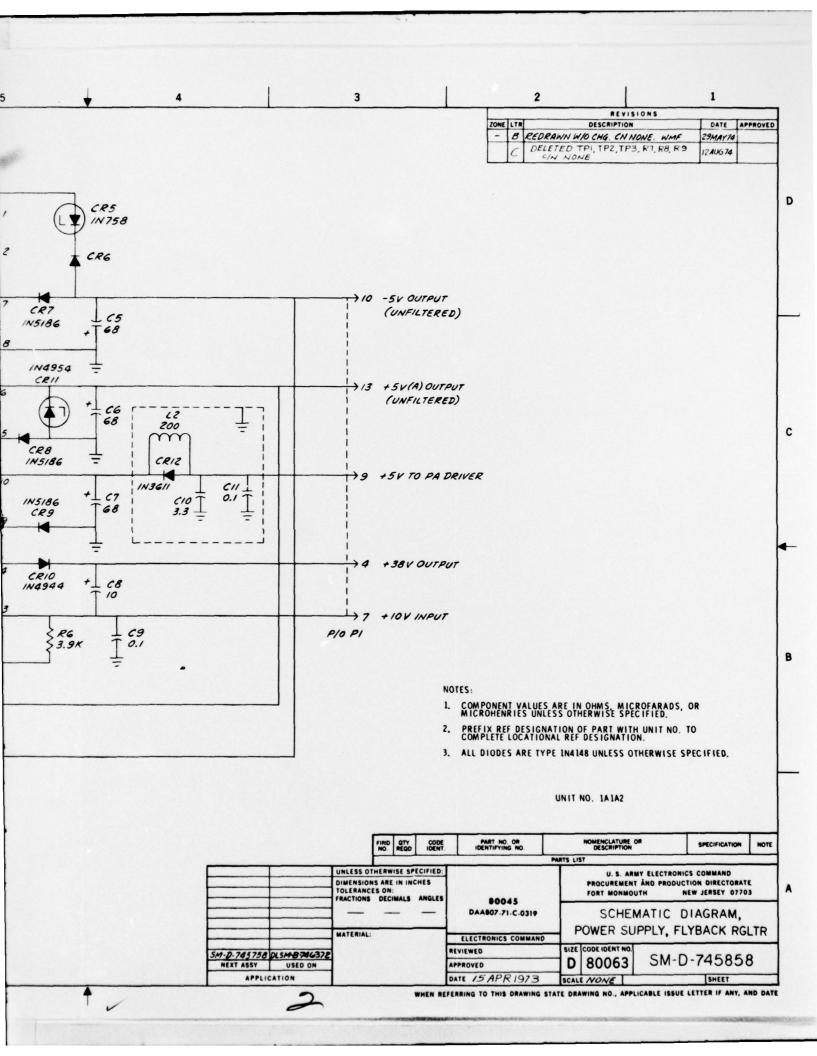
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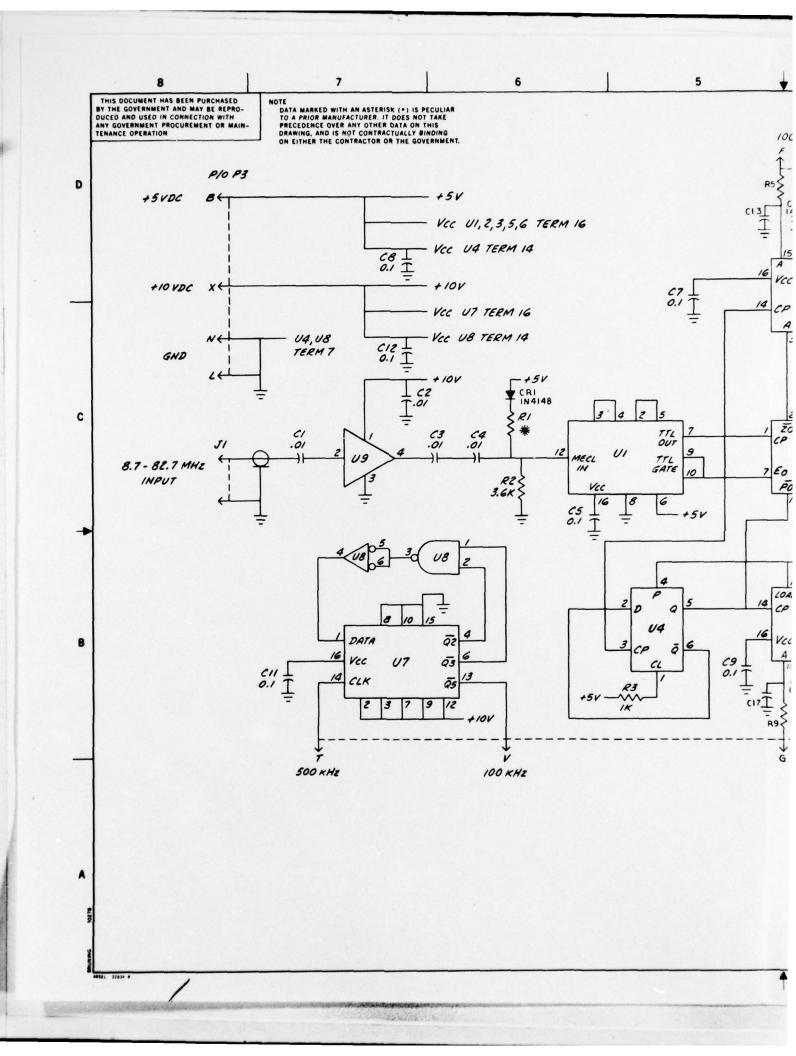
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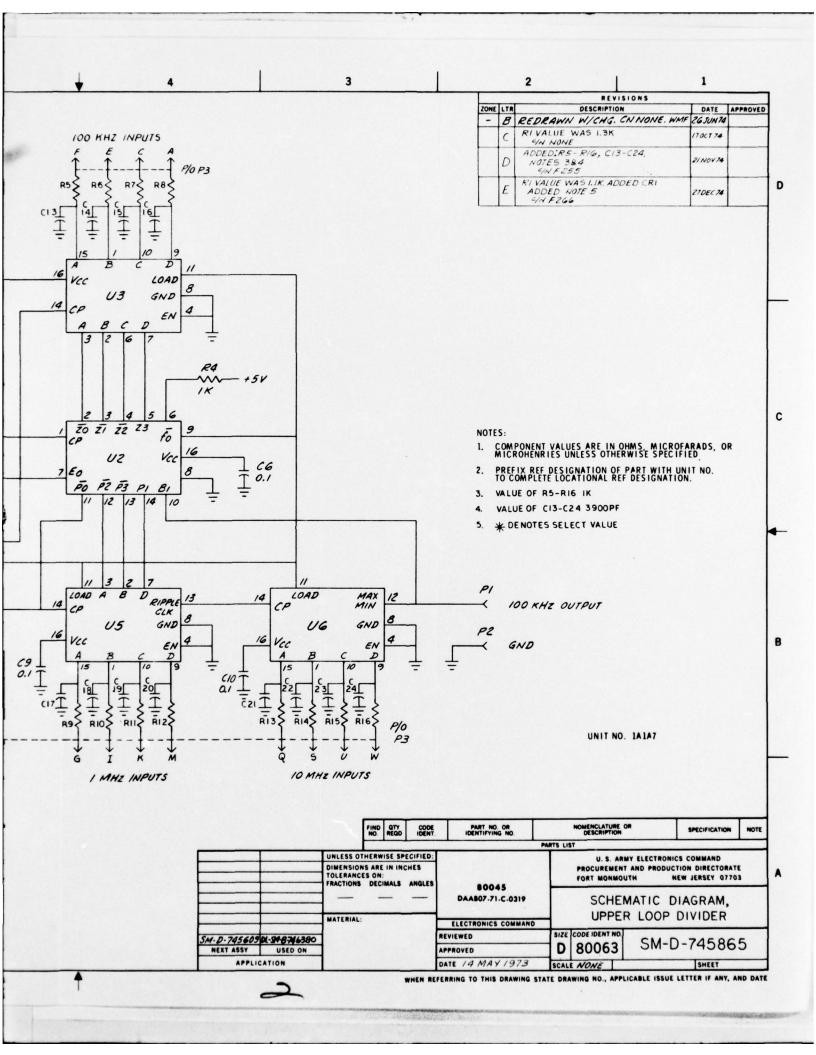
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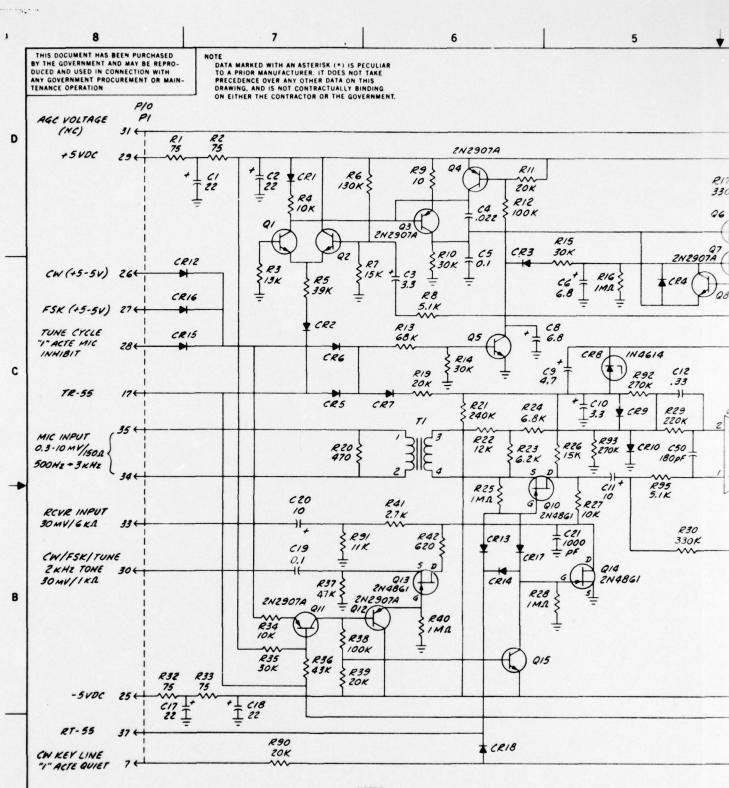








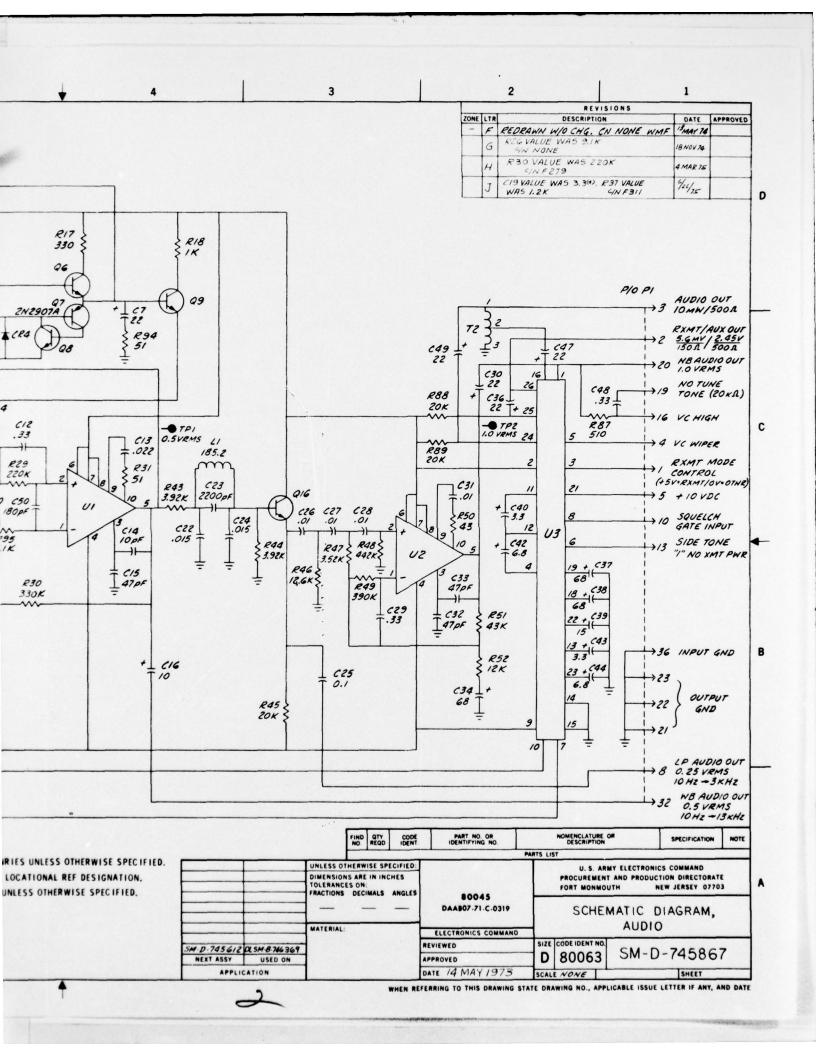


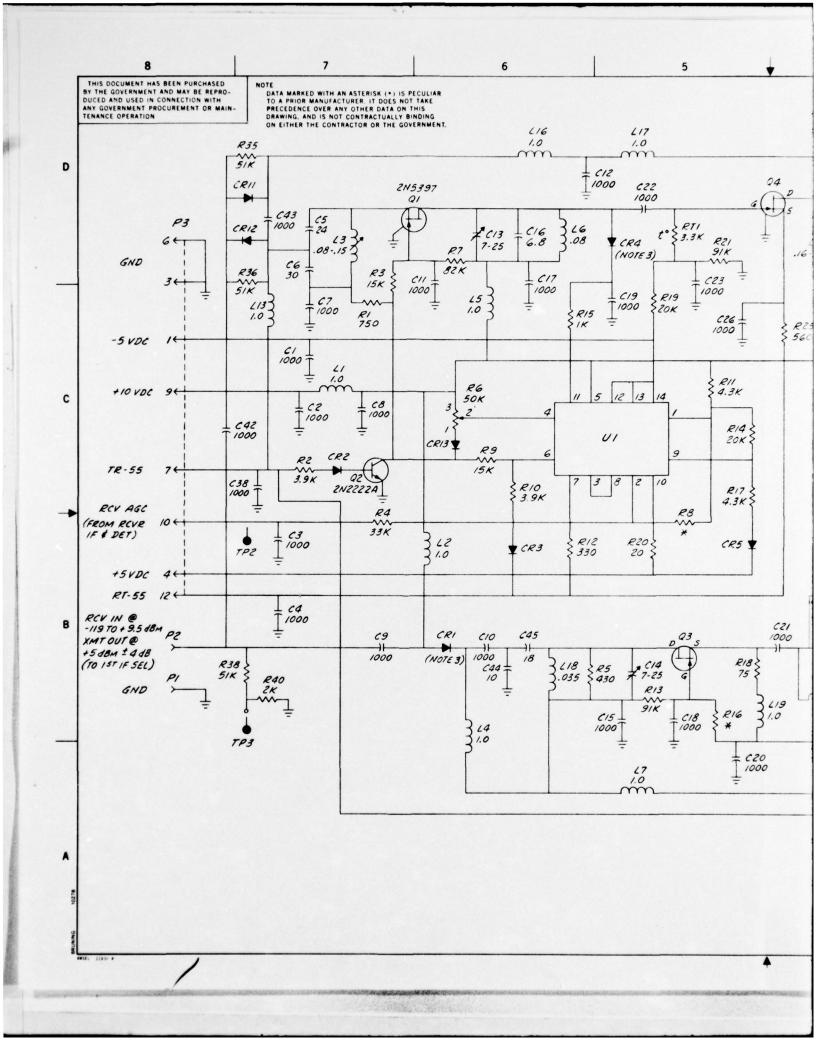


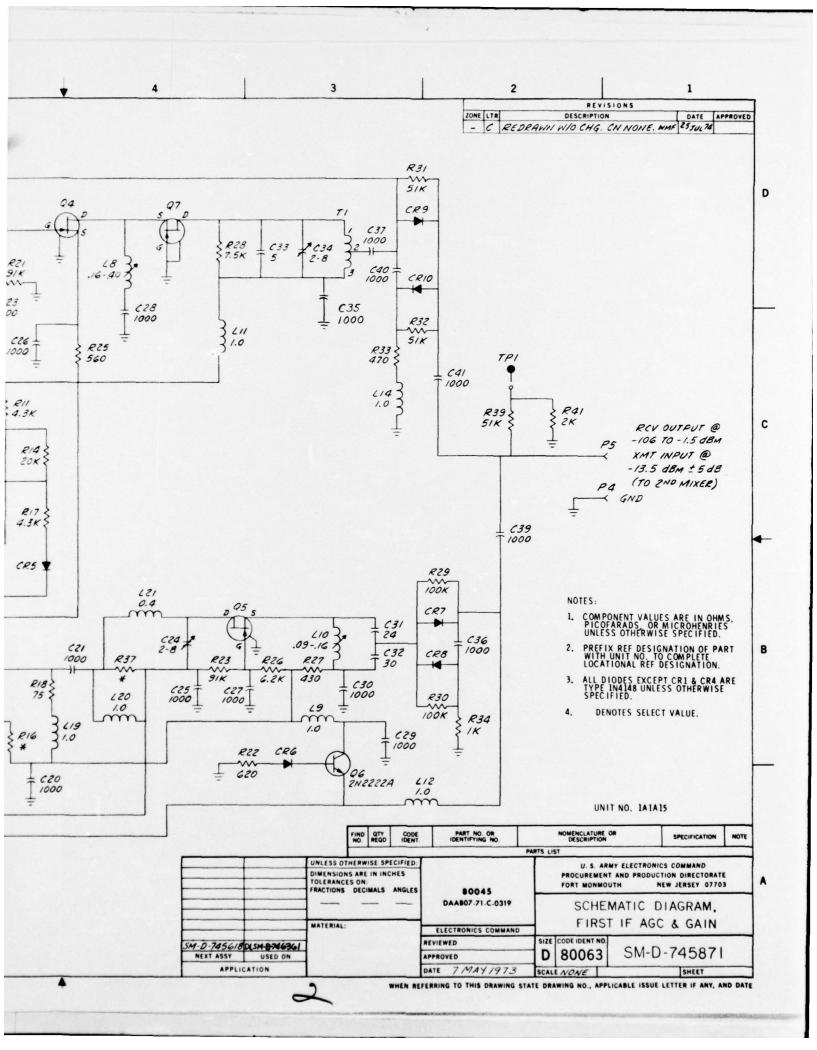
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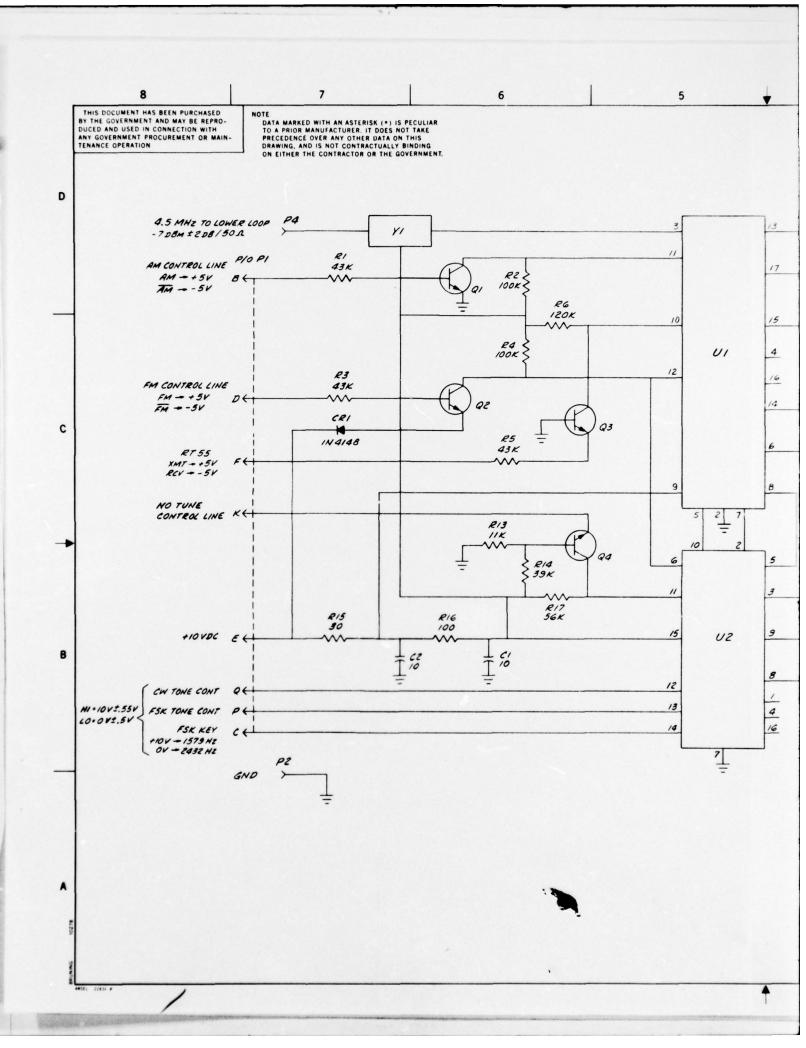
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- 2. PREFIX REF DESIGNATION OF PART WITH UNIT NO. TO COMPLETE LOCATIONAL RE
- . ALL TRANSISTORS ARE TYPE 2N2222A, ALL DIODES TYPE 1N4148 UNLESS OTHERWI

UNIT NO. 1A1A23



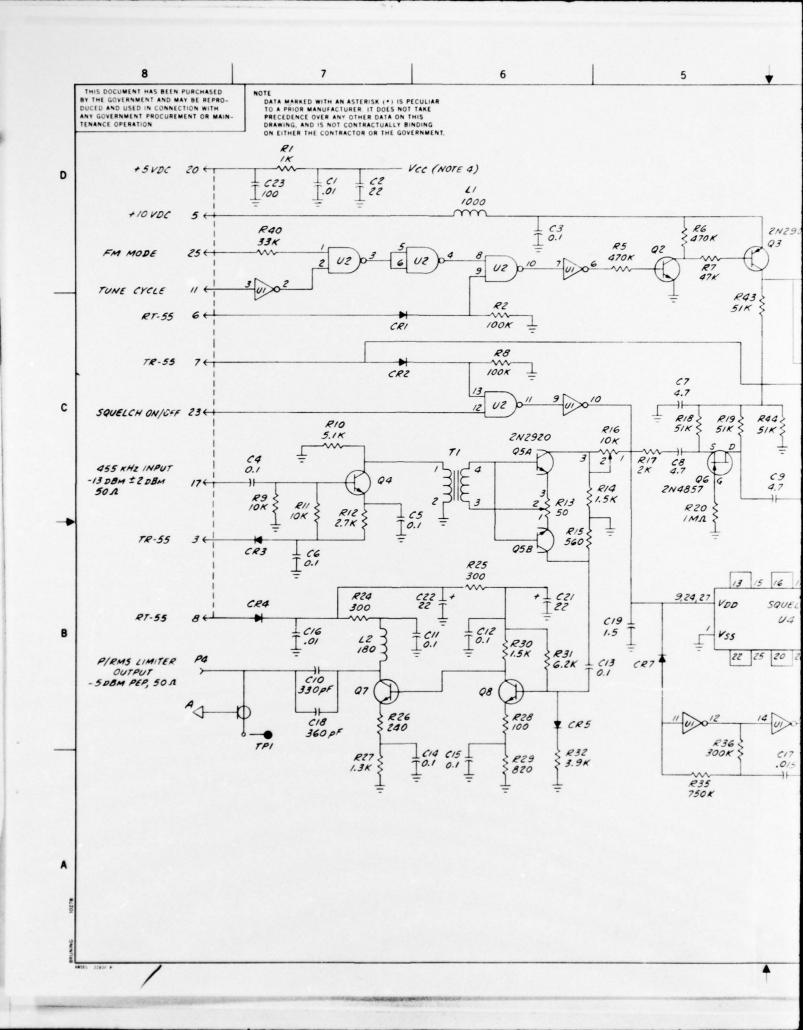


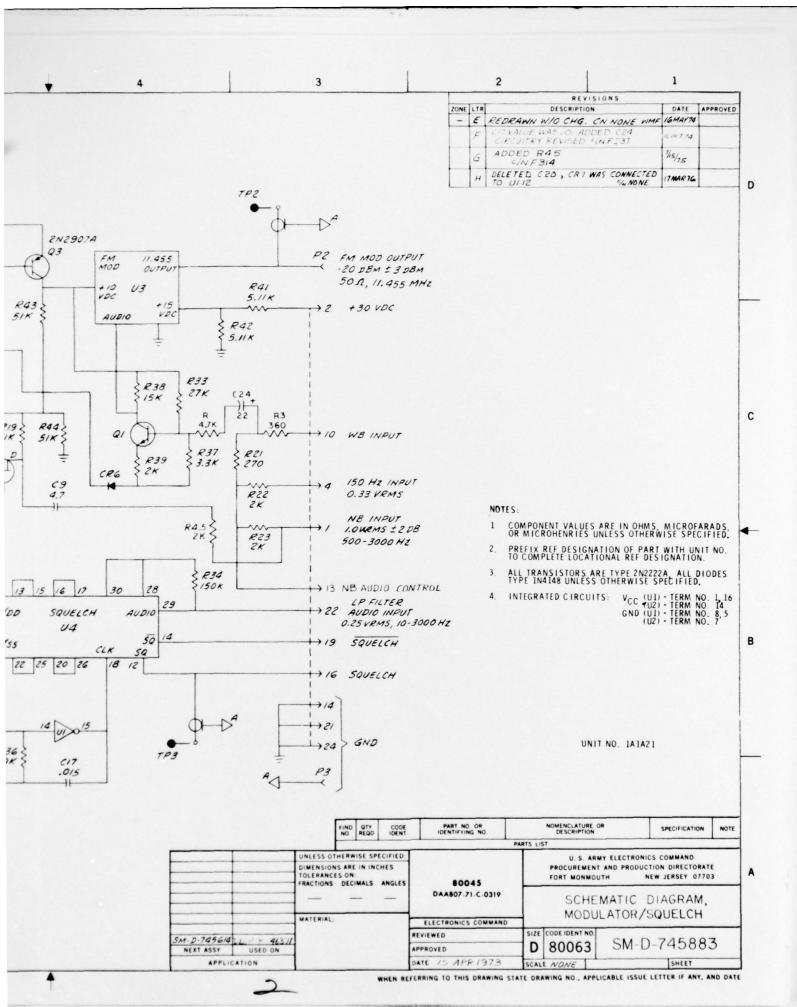




3 2 1 REVISIONS DATE APPROVED ZONE LTR DESCRIPTION F REDRAWN W/O CHG. CN NONE WMF 9 APR 74 G DELETED POWER SUPPLY SYNC TO PING 22APRT6 D SOKHZ TO SYNTH (10 VPP ± .554) 27 9.1K 0.1 FLI DGTL MIXER OUTPUT R9 RB 5.1K 9.1K 15 GND UI 4 16 14 500 KHZ TP3 OUTPUT C I KHZ REF 500 MS PULSE TO STATH (10 VPP ±.55V) +>6 5 TP4 150 HZ DATE OUTPUT TPZ UZ CW-FSK DGTL OUTPUT TP5 B RIO 13K NO TUNE OUTPUT 100 MVRMS \$ 208/1K \$ 20% PIO PI (200 MVPP) RII 4 2000 HZ/ON/OFF/2.2 HZ 360 16 NOTES: 1. COMPONENT VALUES ARE IN OHMS, MICROFARADS, OR MICROHENRIES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED 2. PREFIX REF DESIGNATION OF PART WITH UNIT NO TO COMPLETE LOCATIONAL REF DESIGNATION. 3 ALL TRANSISTORS ARE TYPE 2N2222A UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED UNIT NO. 1A1A11 NOMENCLATURE OR FIND QTY PART NO. OR SPECIFICATION CODE NOTE PARTS LIST UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED U. S. ARMY ELECTRONICS COMMAND DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES ON: FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES PROCUREMENT AND PRODUCTION DIRECTORATE
FORT MONMOUTH NEW JERSEY 07703 80045 DAA807-71-C-0319 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM, OSCILLATOR DIGITAL DIVIDER MATERIAL: ELECTRONICS COMMAND SIZE CODE IDENT NO REVIEWED SM-D-745604 DLSMB 746376 NEXT ASSY USED ON SM-D-745880 D 80063 APPROVED APPLICATION DATE 14 MAY 1973 SCALE NONE

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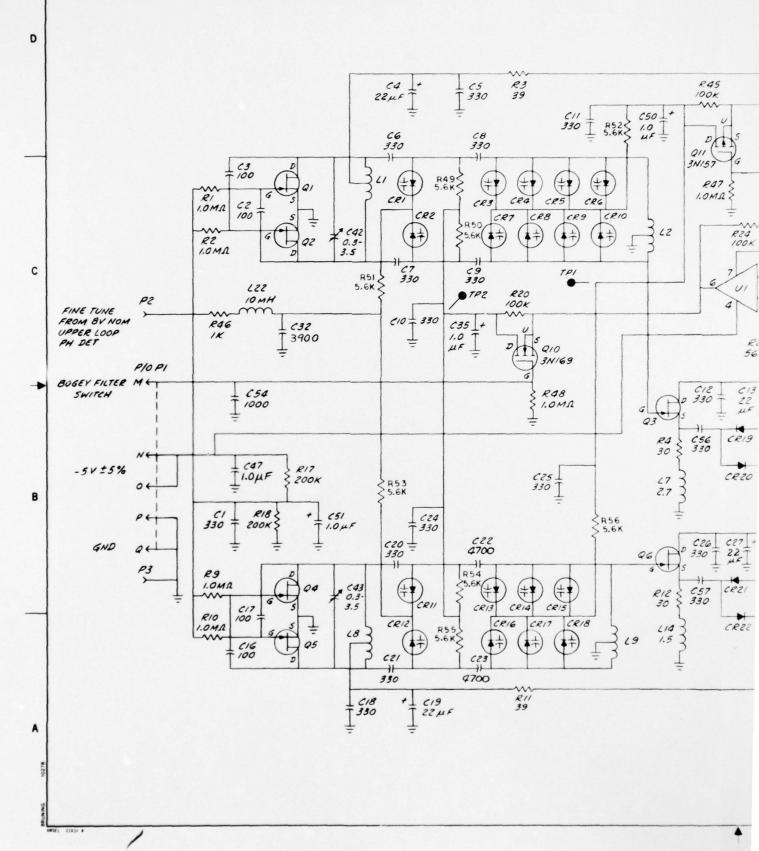


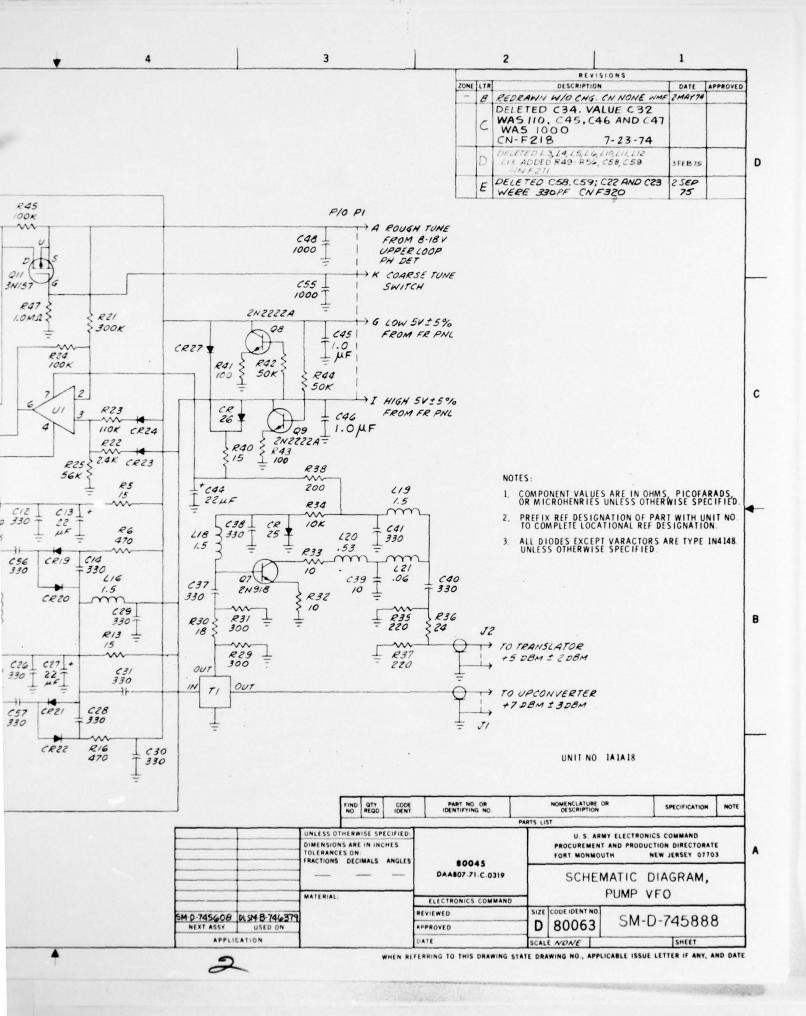


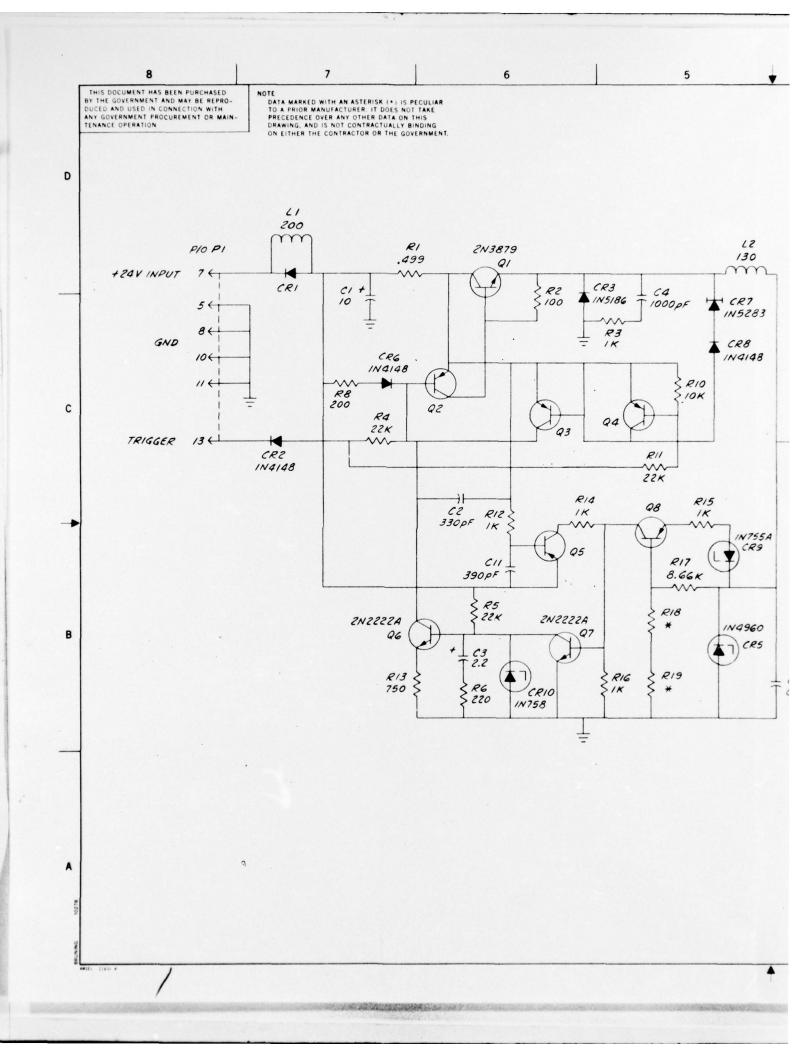
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ON EITHER THE CONTRACTOR OR THE GOVERNMENT.









		REVIS	IONS		
ZONE	LTR	DESCRIPTION		DATE	APPROVED
-	A	REDRAWN W/O CHG.	CN NONE WMF	ZIMAY74	
	B	DELETED R 2	THONE	7 JAN 15	

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C

IN5283 130 R20 PIO PI 1) + 10 V OUTPUT C9 1750 pF CR4 C6 22 68 十.01 1 22 C13 614 0.1 .01 CRII IN755A +4 +5V(A) OUTPUT C15 1750 pF CRIZ 200 +6 DEFAULT TPI +3 +5 V(A) INPUT C10 0.1 NOTES:

3

- 1. COMPONENT VALUES ARE IN OHMS, MICROFARADS, OR MICROHENRIES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
- 2. PREFIX REF DESIGNATION OF PART WITH UNIT NO TO COMPLETE LOCATIONAL REF DESIGNATION
- ALL TRANSISTORS ARE TYPE 2N2907A, ALL DIODES TYPE 1N3611 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 4. * DENOTES SELECT VALUE.

UNIT NO. 1A1A4

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			-		-		PARTS LI	ST		
		UNLESS OT	HERW	ISE SP	ECIFIED:			U. S. ARN	Y ELECTRONICS COMMA	ND
		DIMENSIONS TOLERANCE FRACTIONS	SON			80045		PROCUREMENT FORT MONMOU	AND PRODUCTION DIRE TH NEW JERSE	
		-	-		_	DAAB07-71-C-0319	P		MATIC DIAGRAPLY, IOV REGUL	
		MATERIAL:				ELECTRONICS COMMAN	0	OWEN SOF	LI, IO V NEGOL	LATOR
M.D. 745756	DLSM-8-746-374					REVIEWED	SIZE	CODE IDENT NO.	CM D 345	050
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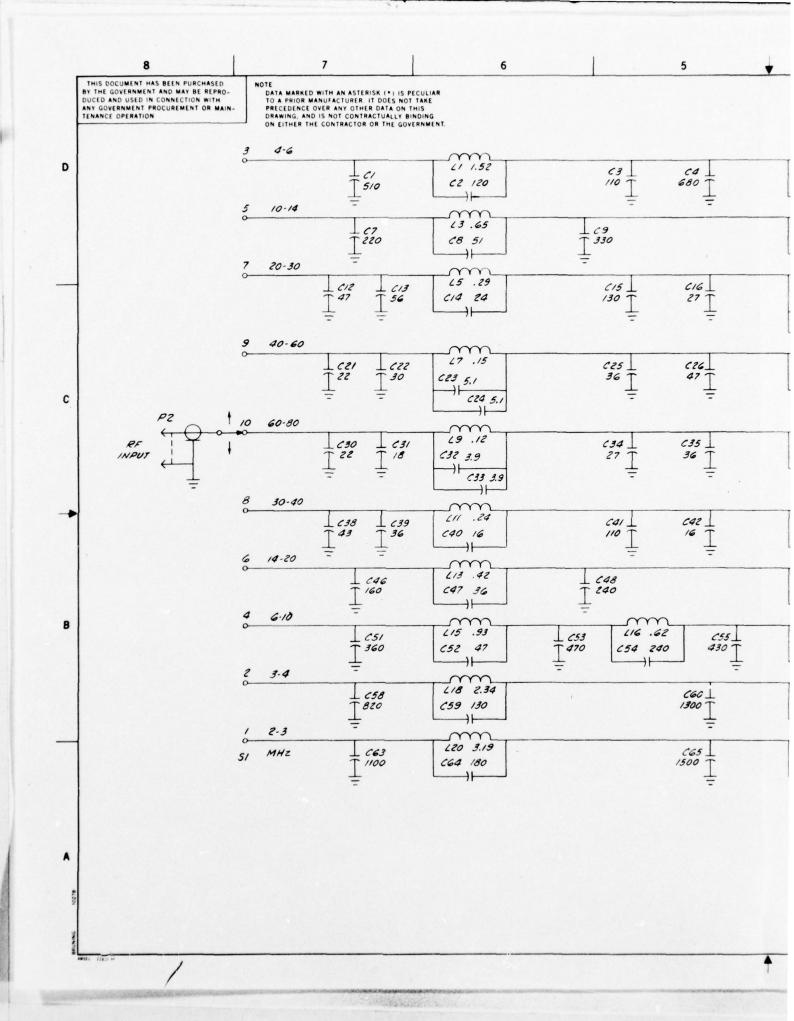
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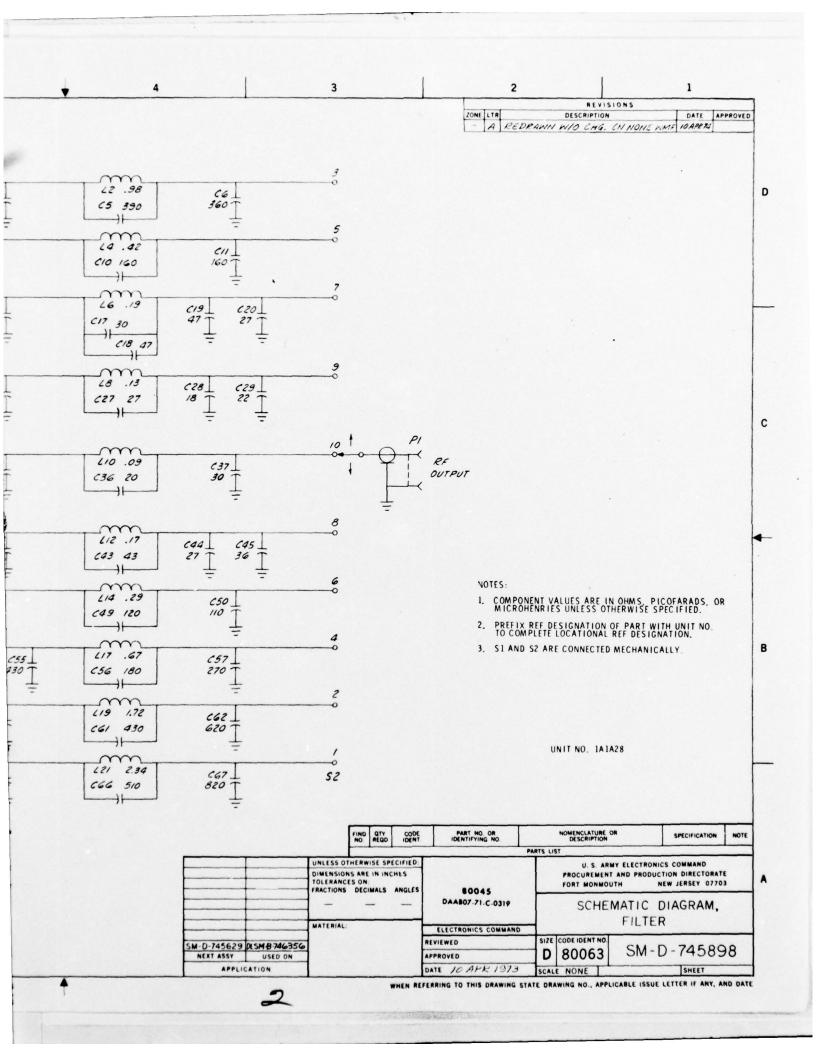
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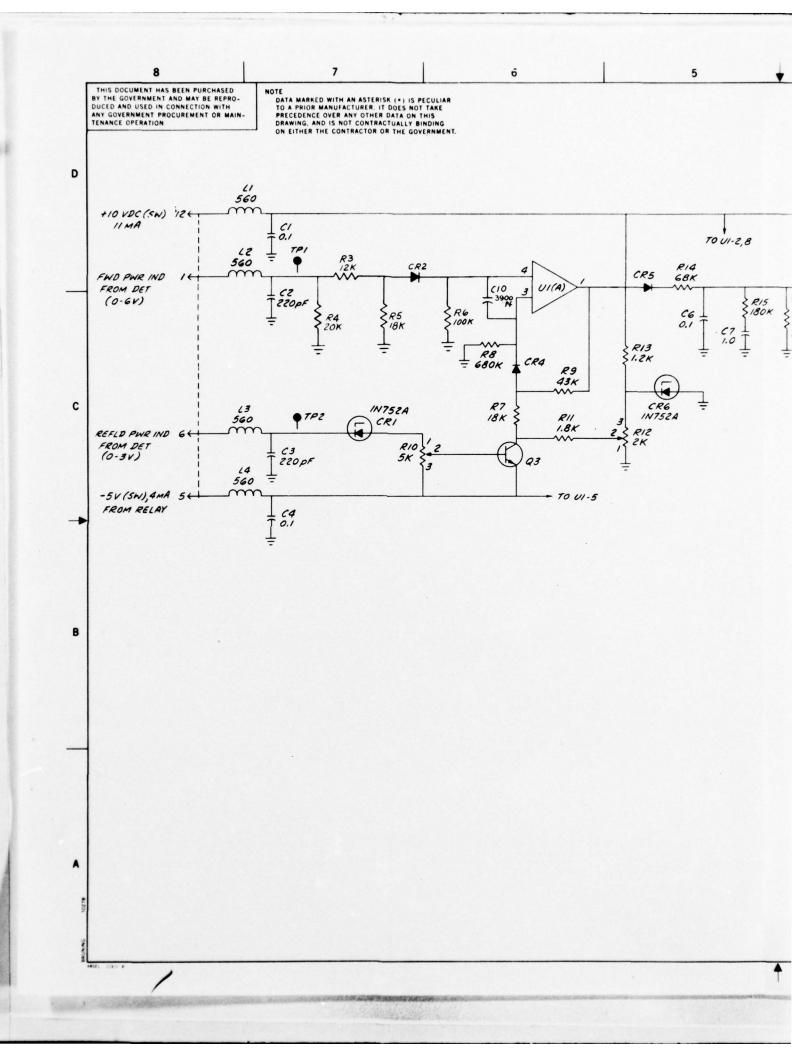
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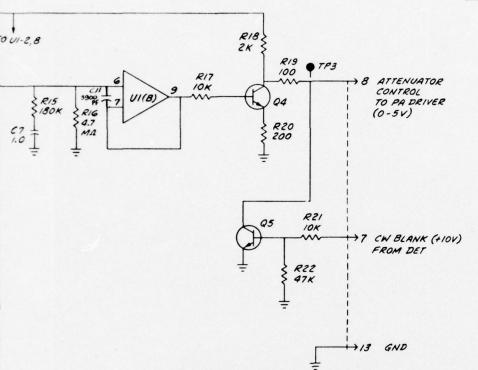
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		REVISIONS		
ZONE	LTR	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
-	D	REDRAWN W/O CHG. CNNONE. WMF	31 MAY 74	
	Ε	DELETED EZA CR1&L5 ADDED CIO & CII SIN FZGO	10 DEC 14	
	F	R3 VALUE WAS ZOK	"FEB 75	
	6	DELETED RZ GNF287	10 APR 15	
	Н	REVISED WITH CHANGES	4/11/15	



NOTES:

- 1. COMPONENT VALUES ARE IN OHMS, MICROFARADS OR MICROHENRIES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 2. PREFIX REF DESIGNATION OF PART WITH UNIT NO. TO COMPLETE LOCATIONAL REF DESIGNATION.

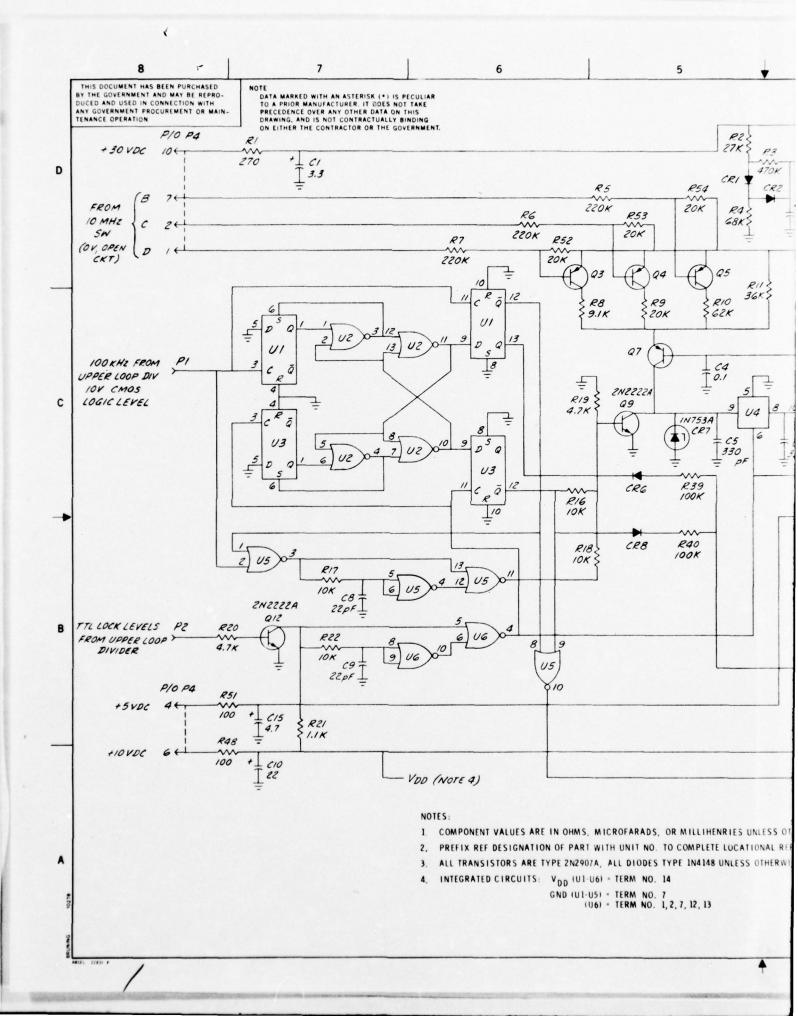
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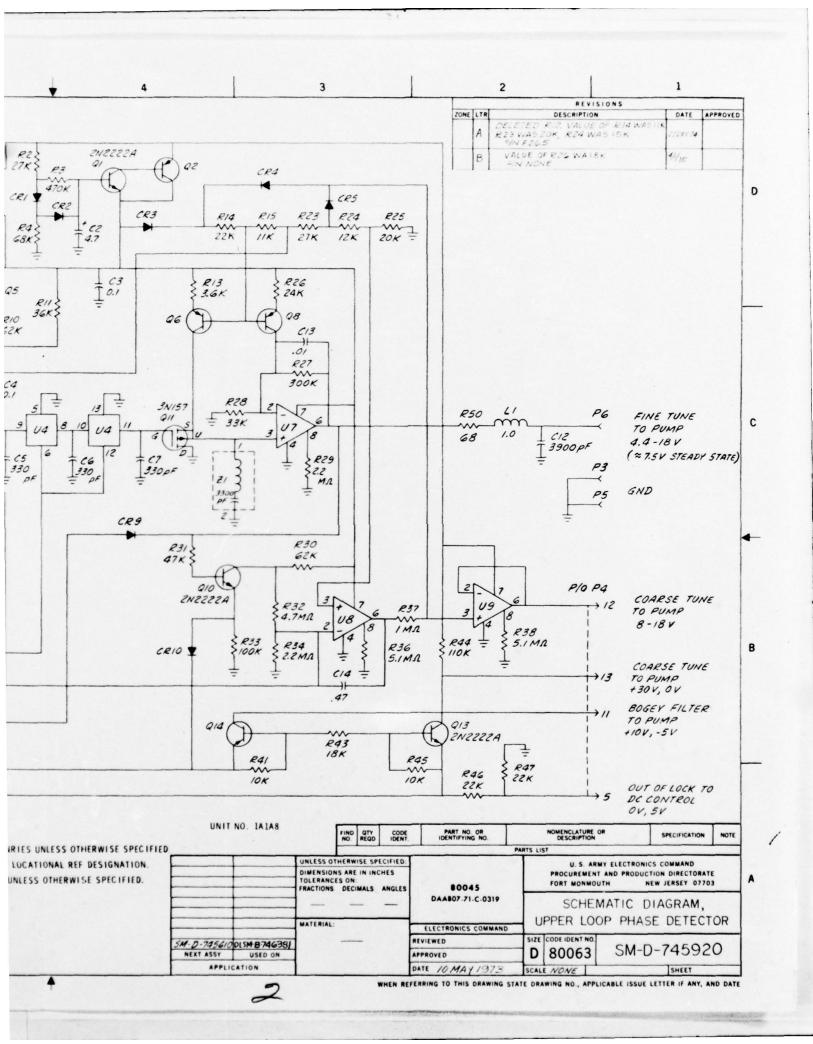
UNIT NO. 1A1A25

PART NO. OR NOMENCLATURE OR DESCRIPTION SPECIFICATION NOTE PARTS LIST UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED U. S. ARMY ELECTRONICS COMMAND DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES PROCUREMENT AND PRODUCTION DIRECTORATE TOLERANCES ON: FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES FORT MONMOUTH NEW JERSEY 07703 80045 DAAB07.71.C.0319 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM. AUTOMATIC LEVEL CONTROL MATERIAL: ELECTRONICS COMMAND SIZE CODE IDENT NO. SM-D-745627 OLSM-8-746354 NEXT ASSY USED ON APPLICATION REVIEWED SM-D-745902 D 80063 APPROVED DATE SHEET SCALE NONE

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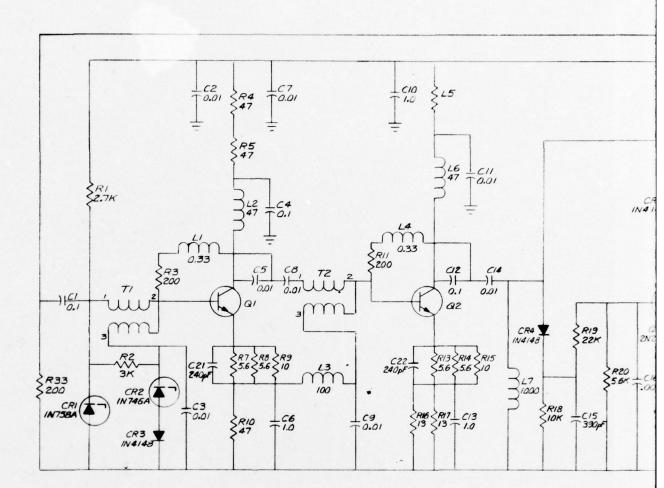
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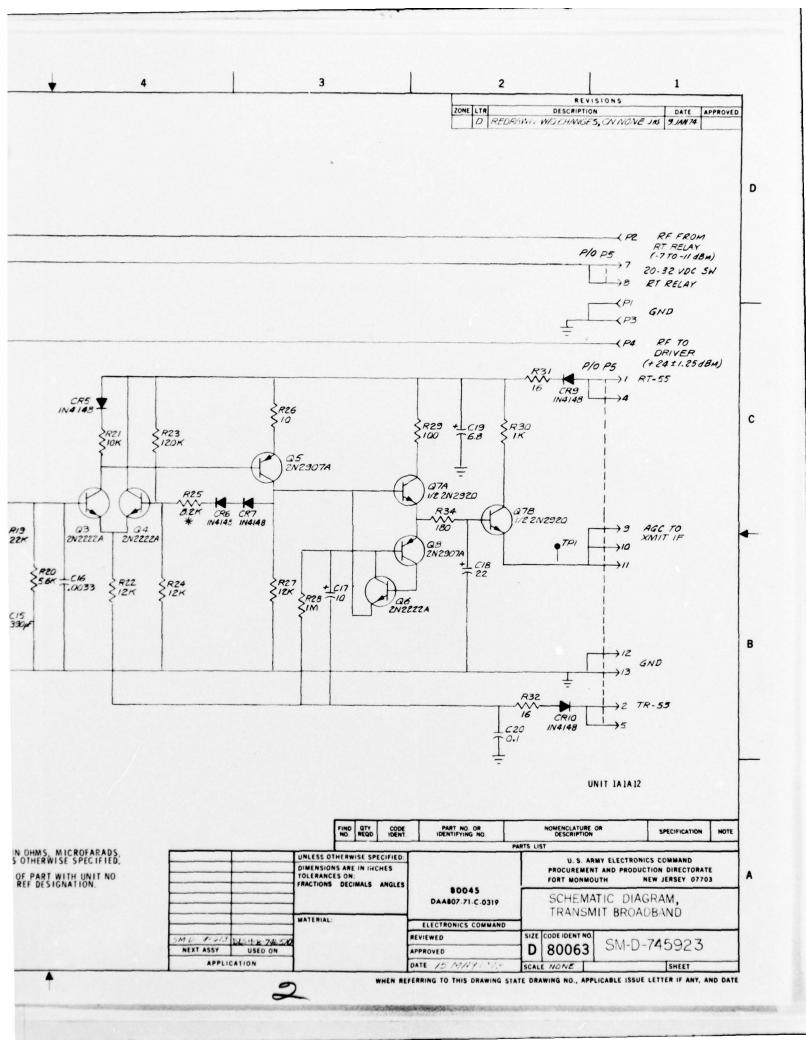
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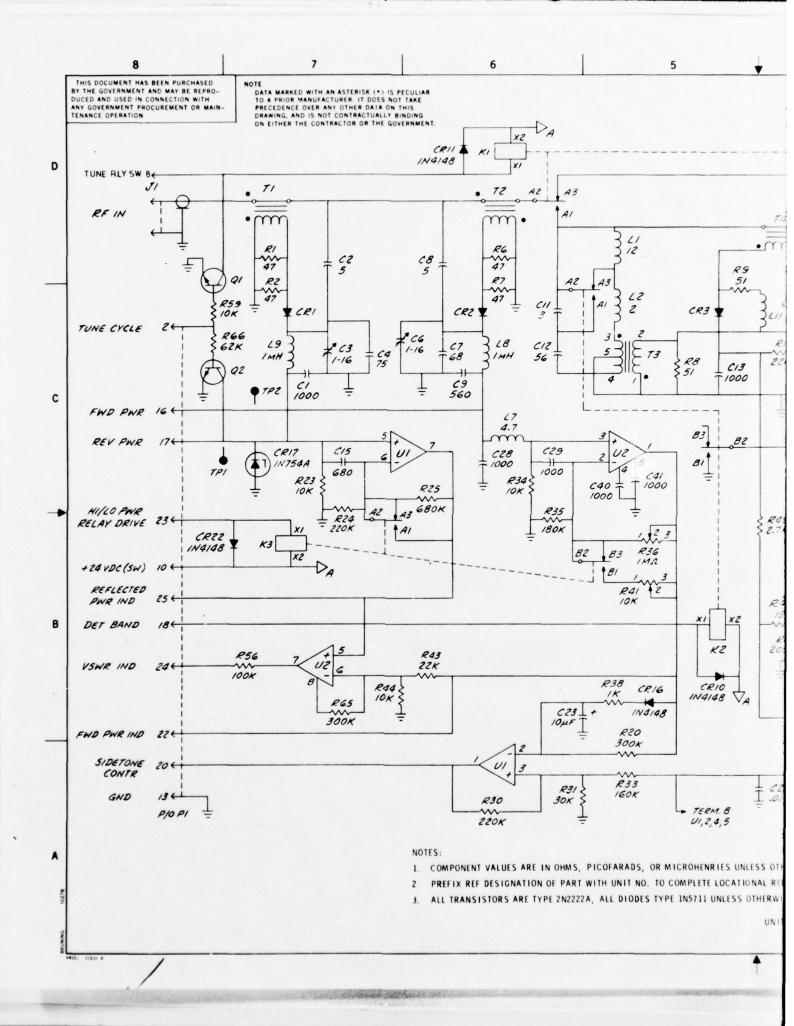


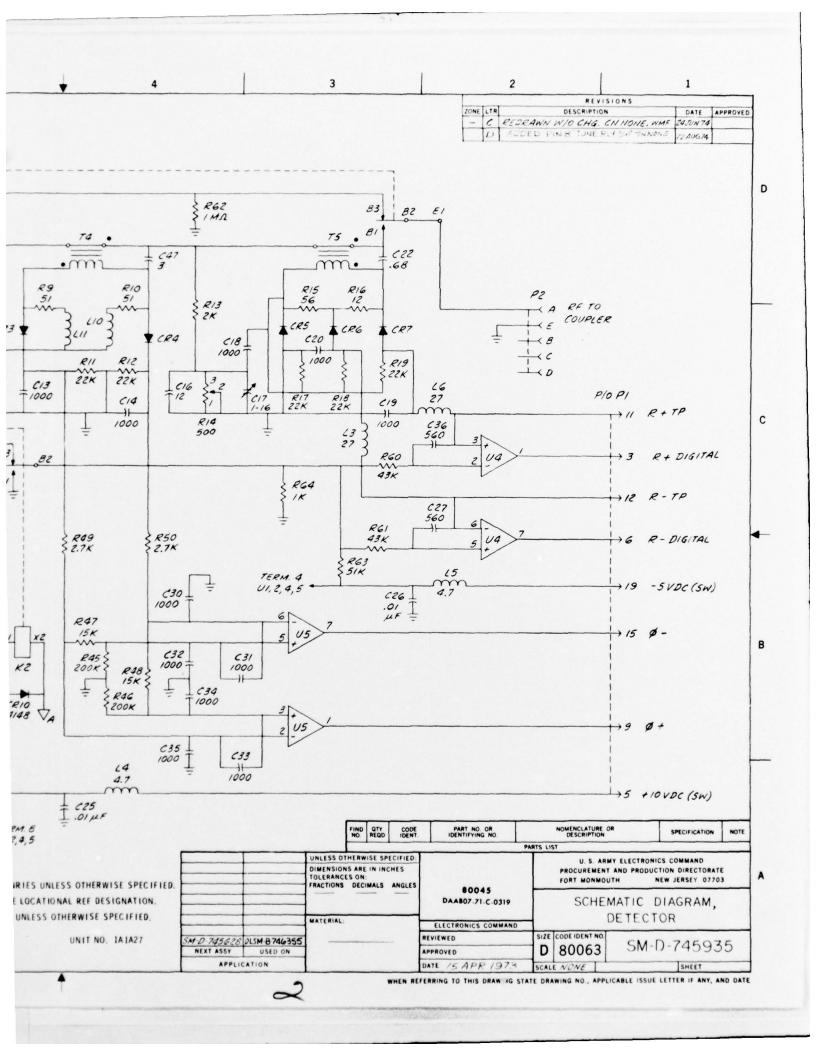
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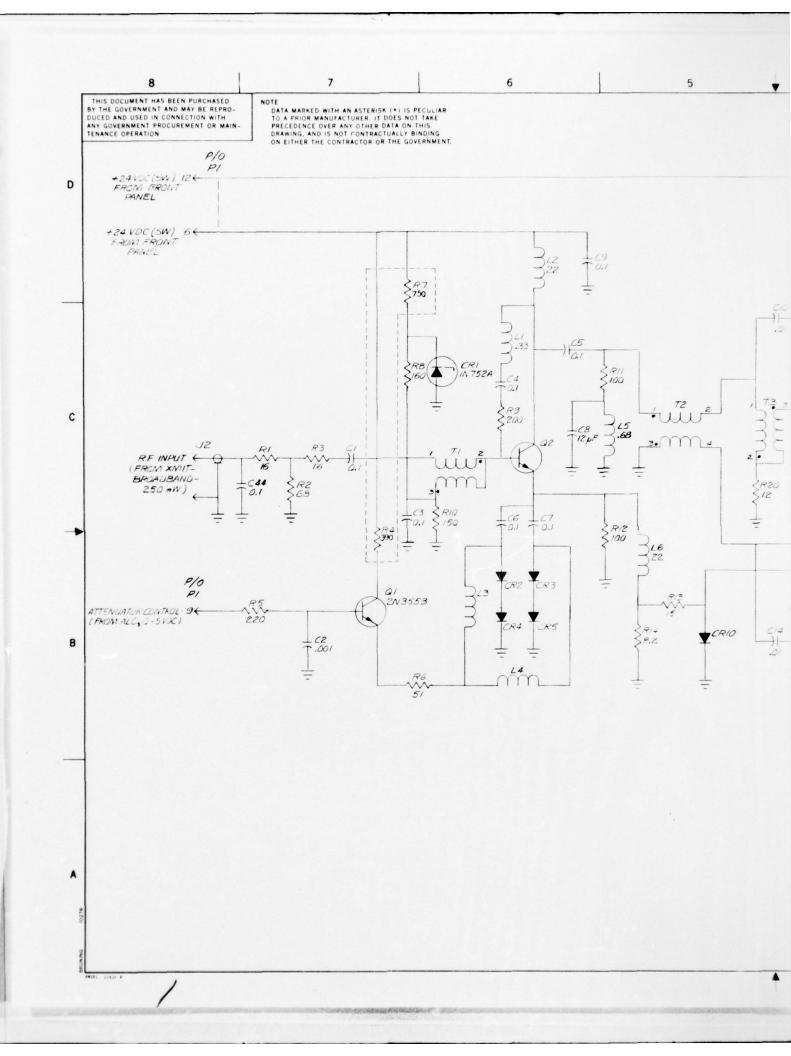
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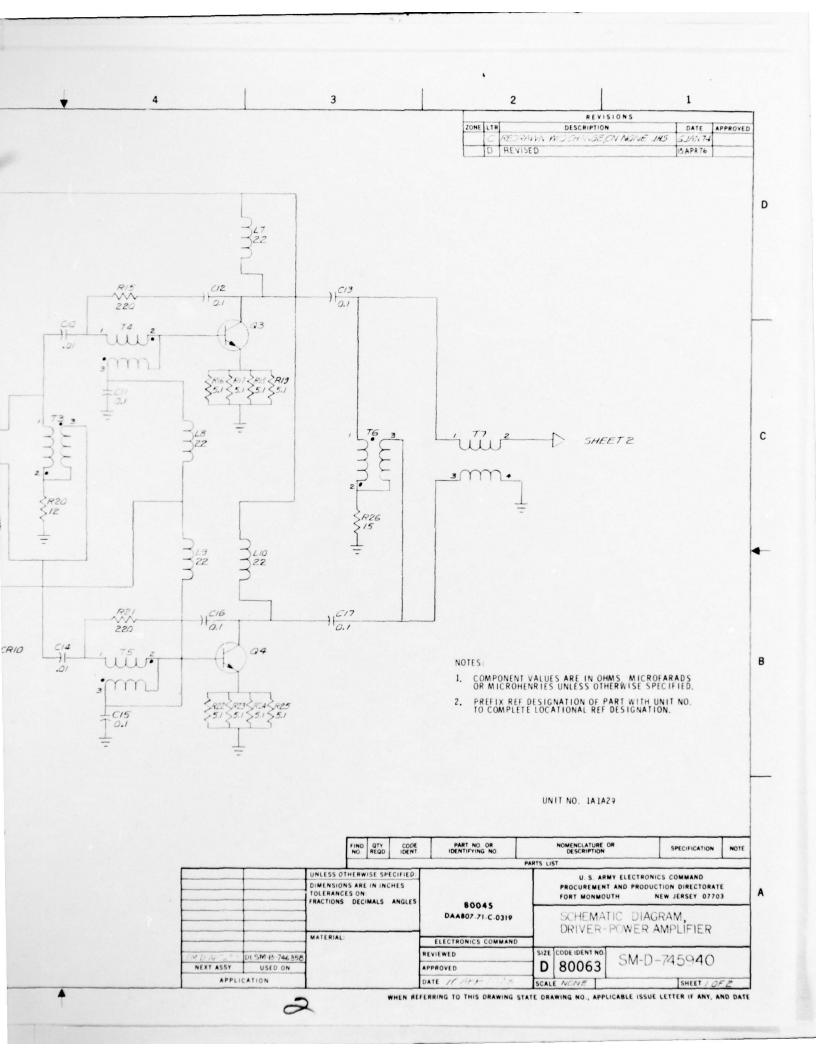
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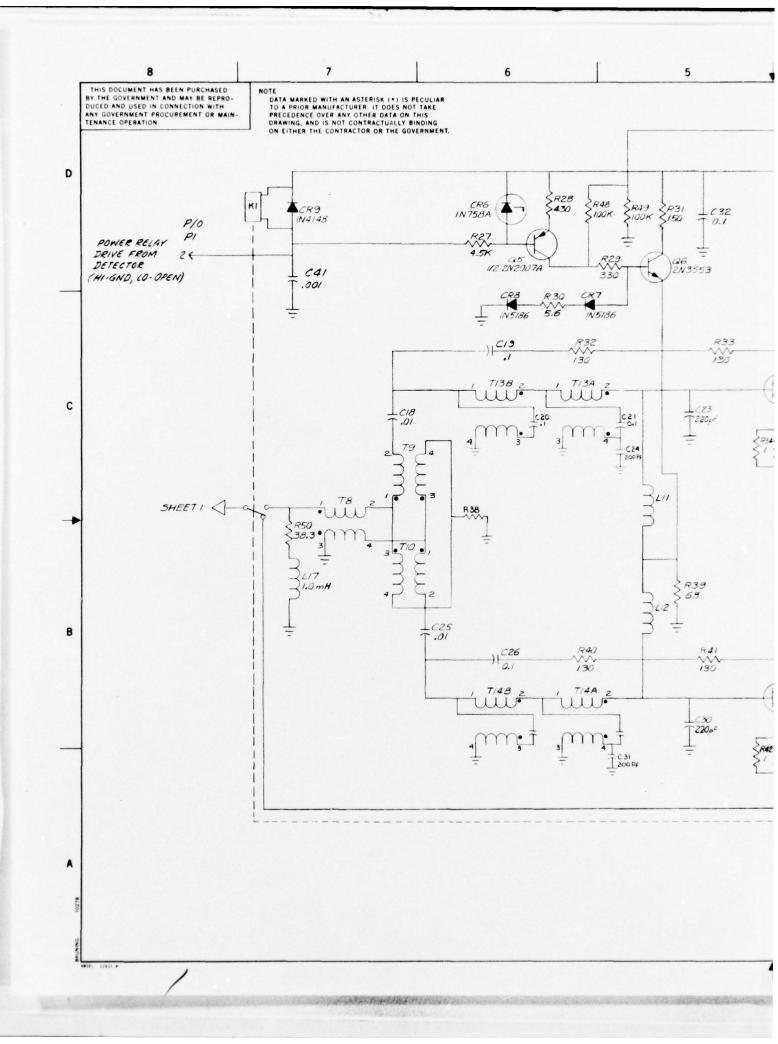


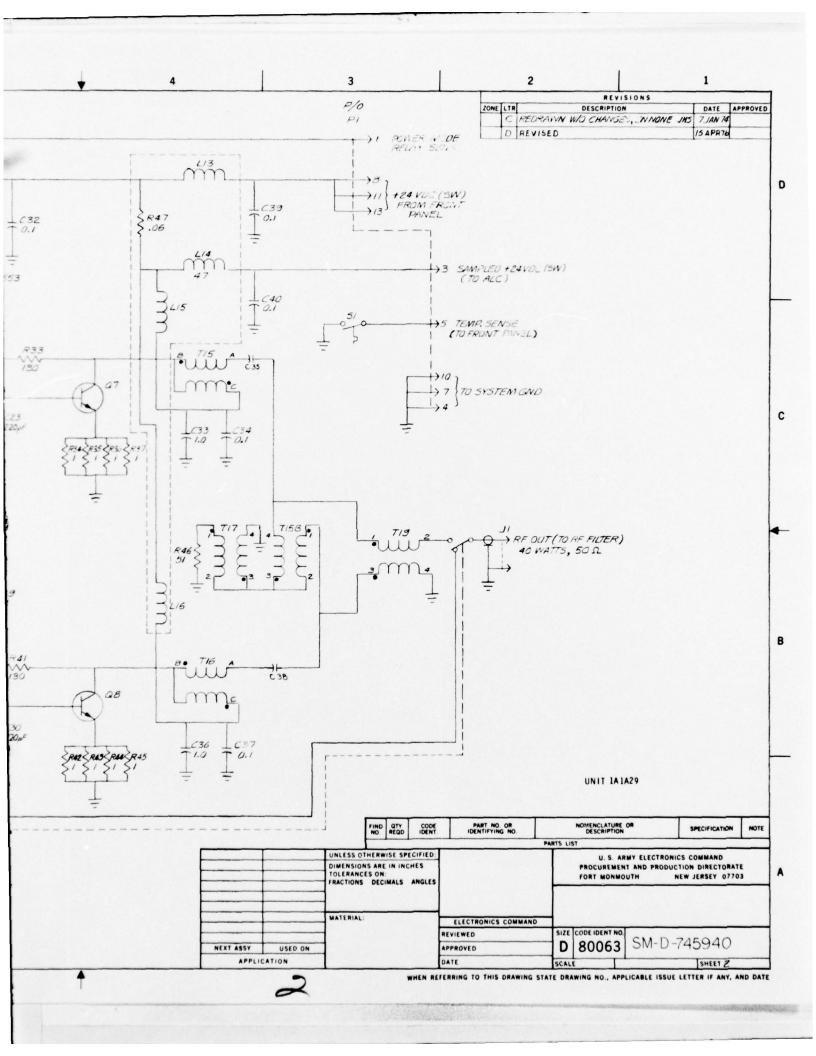


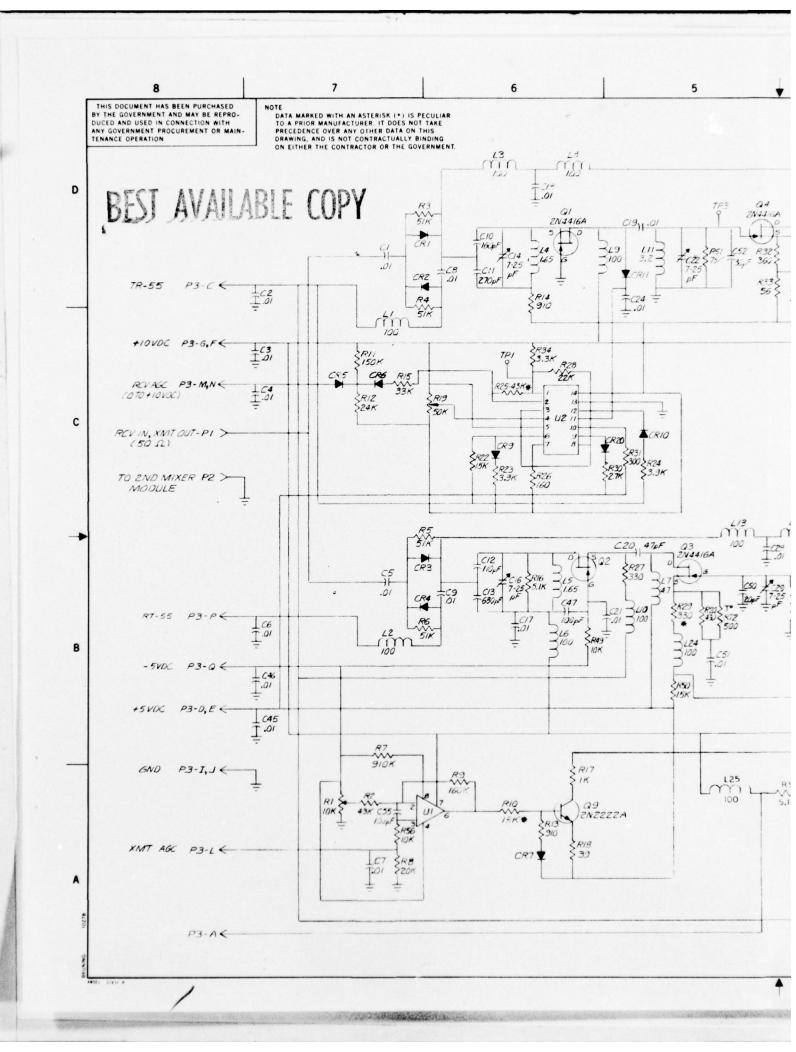


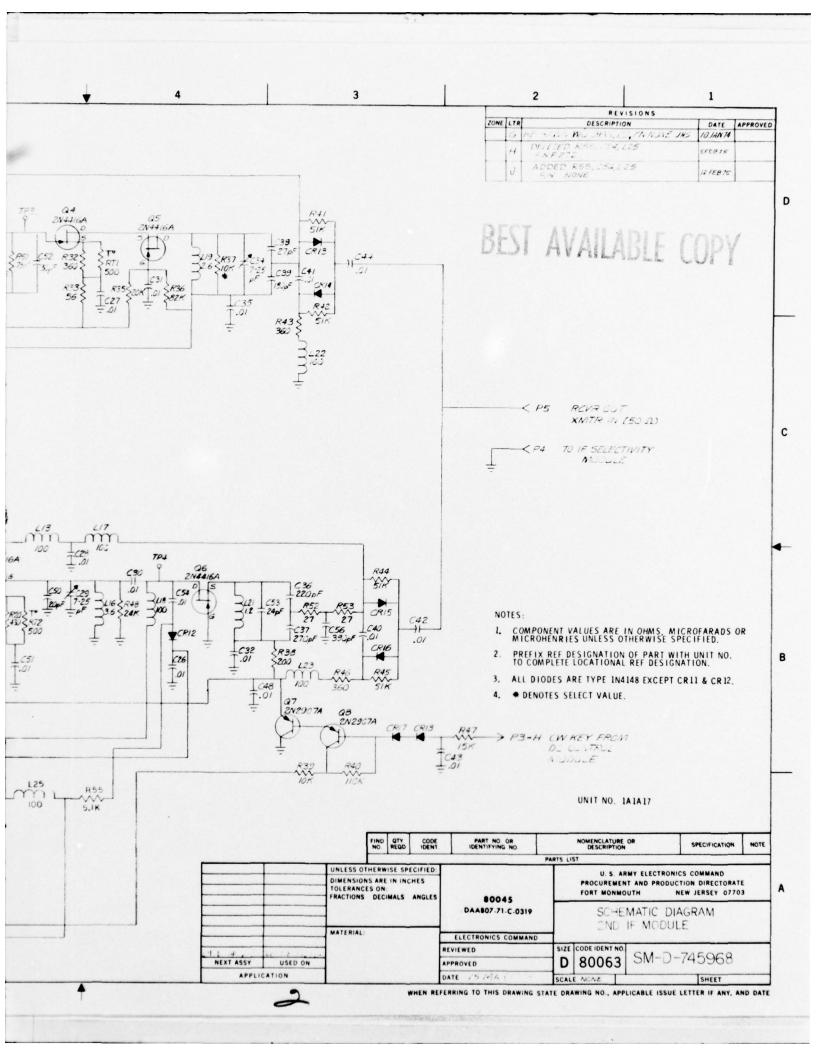


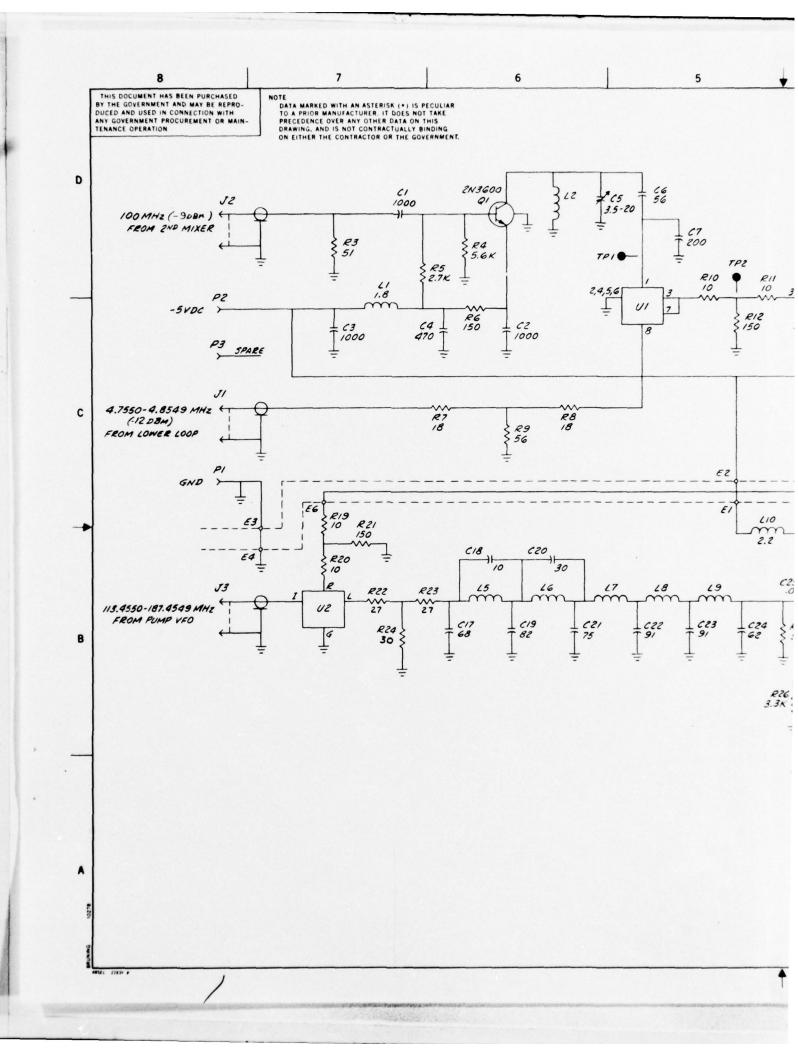


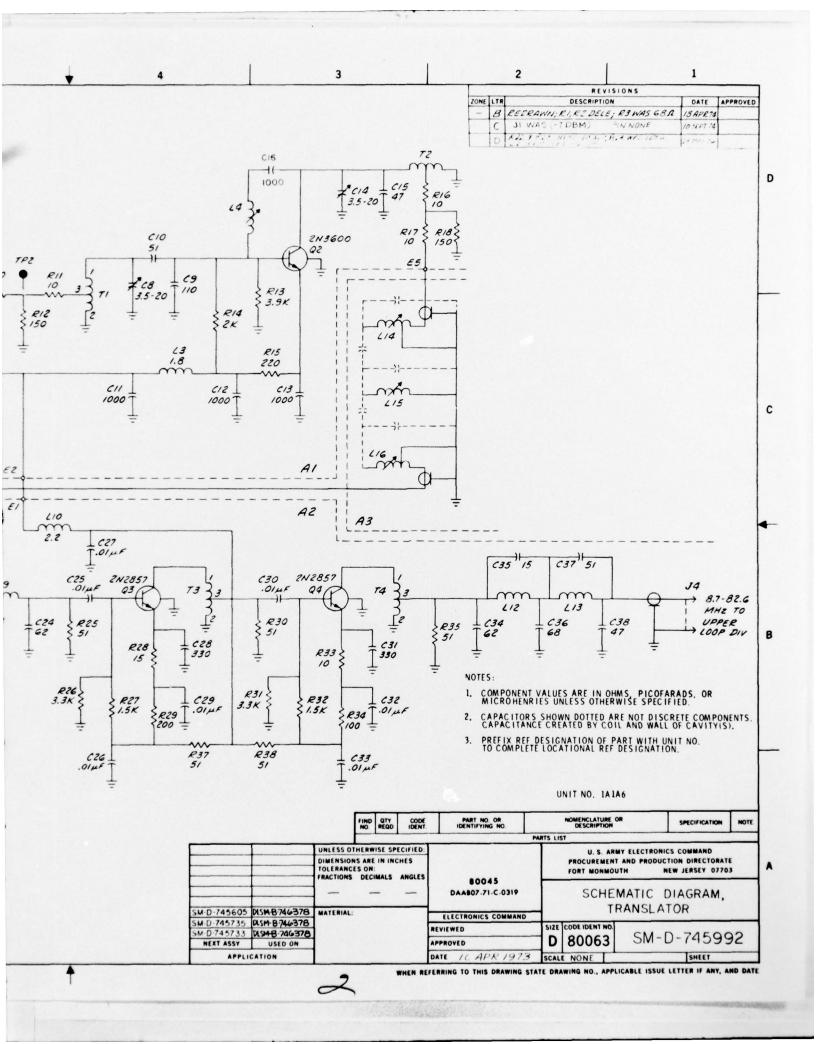


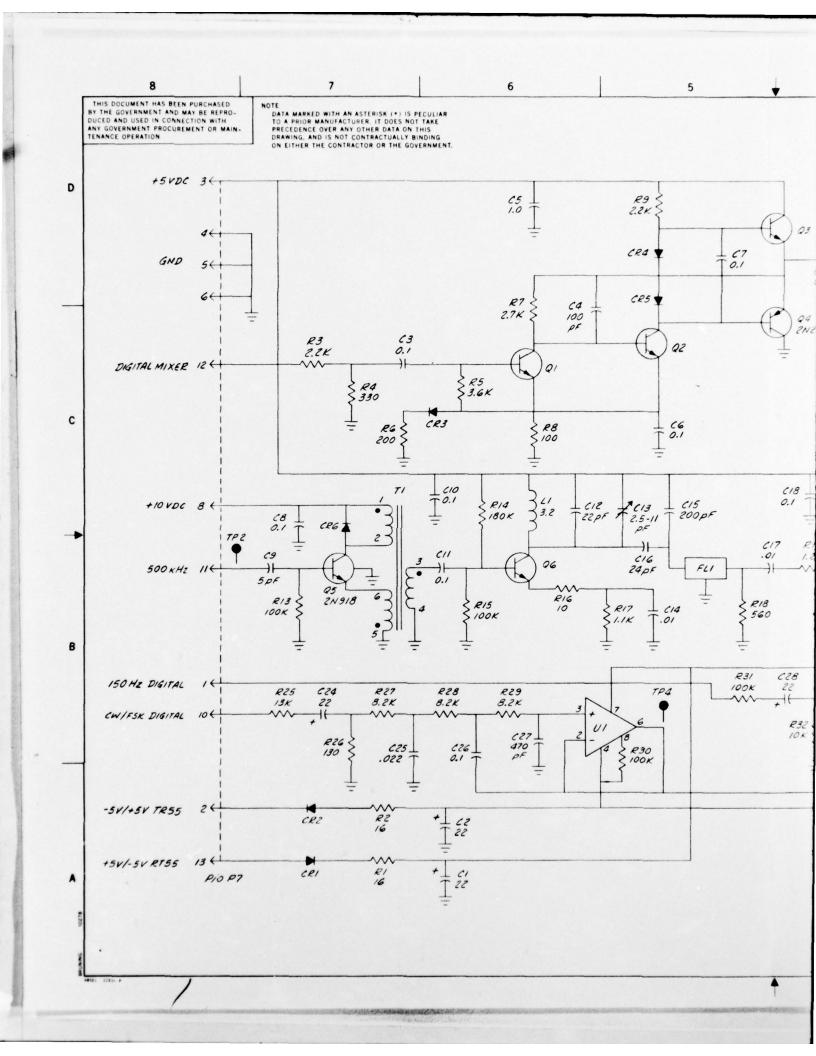


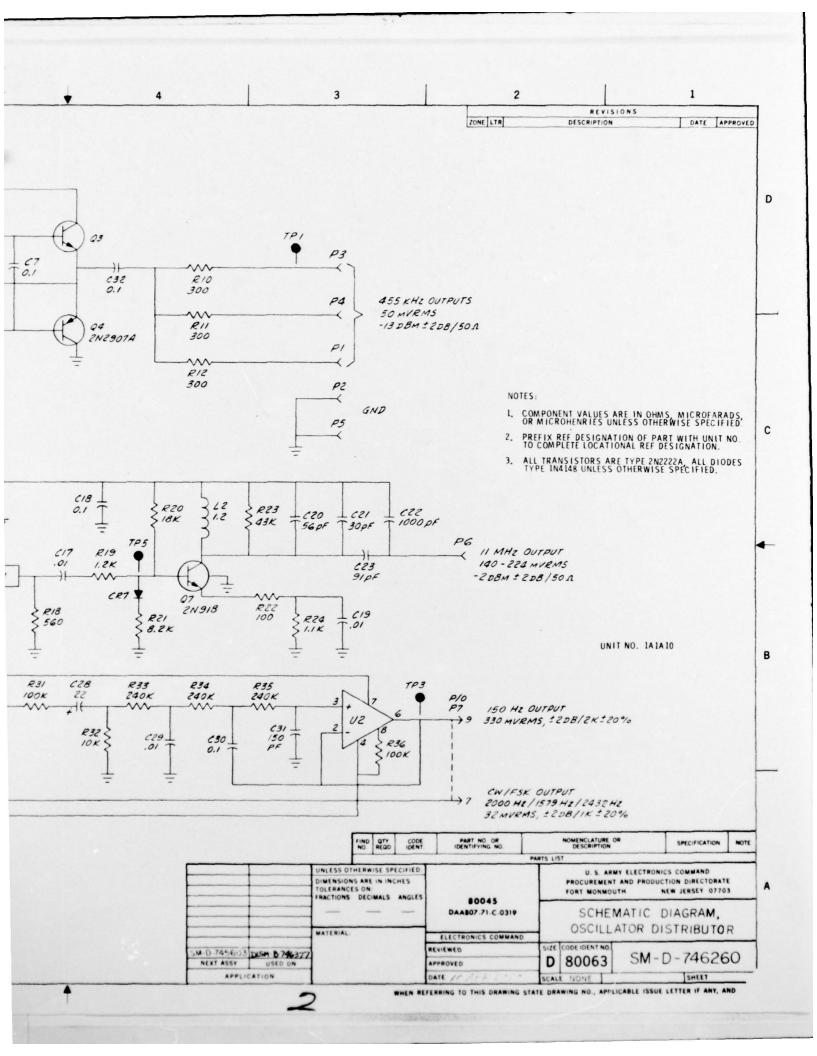


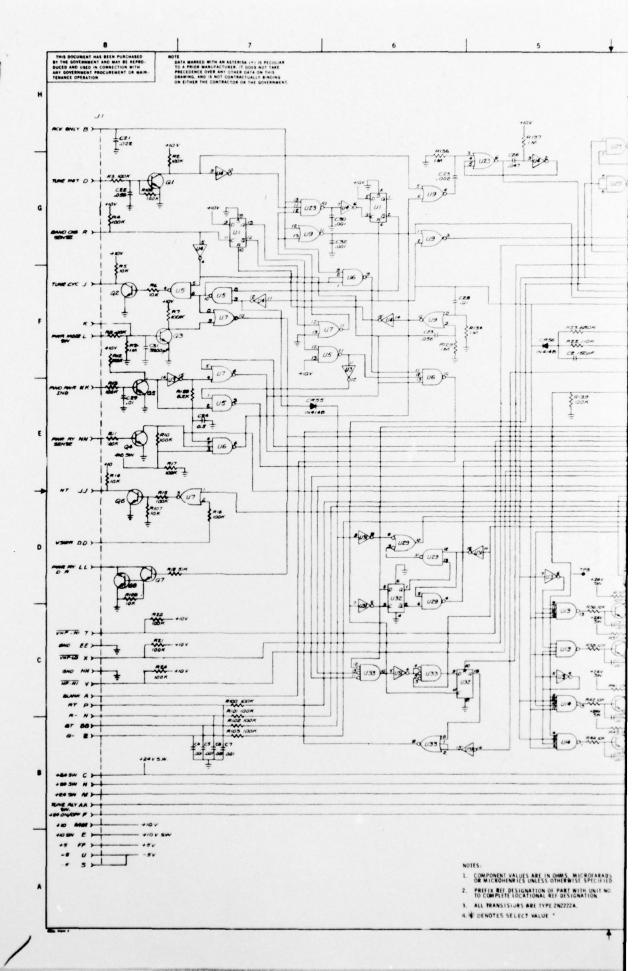




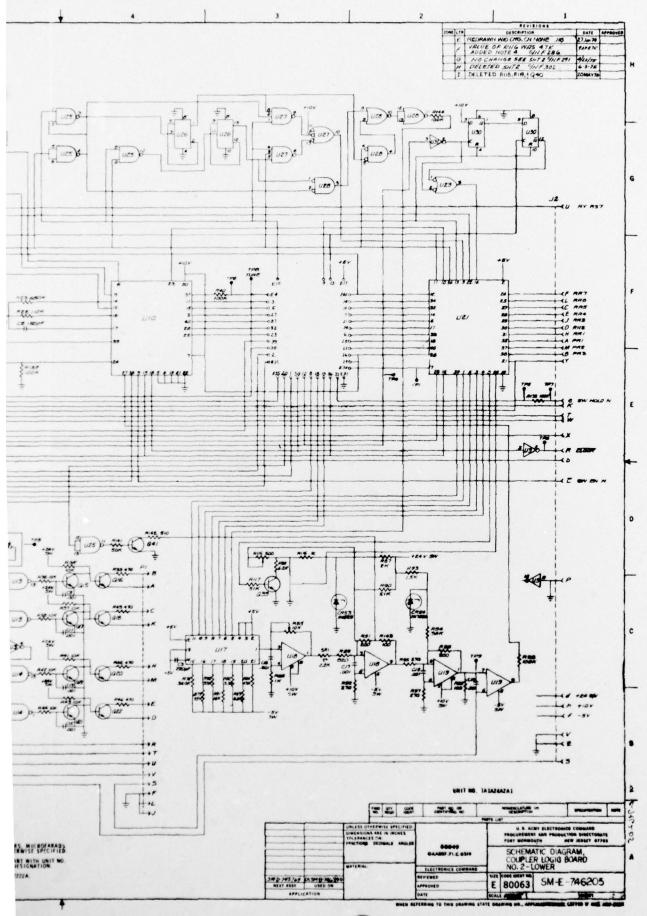




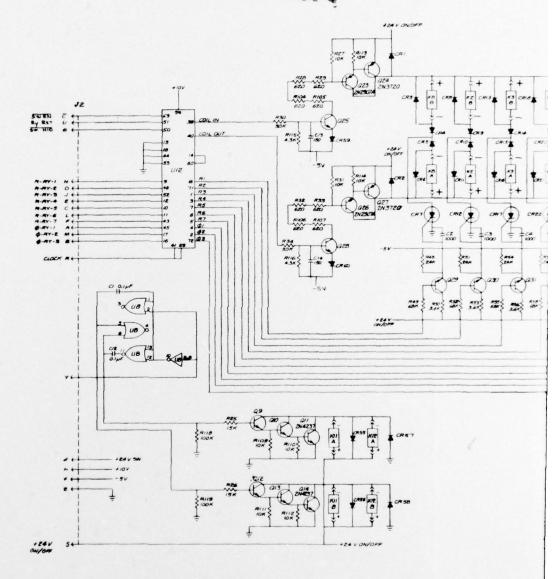






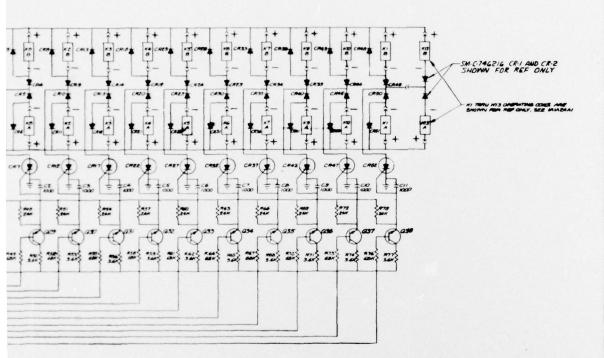


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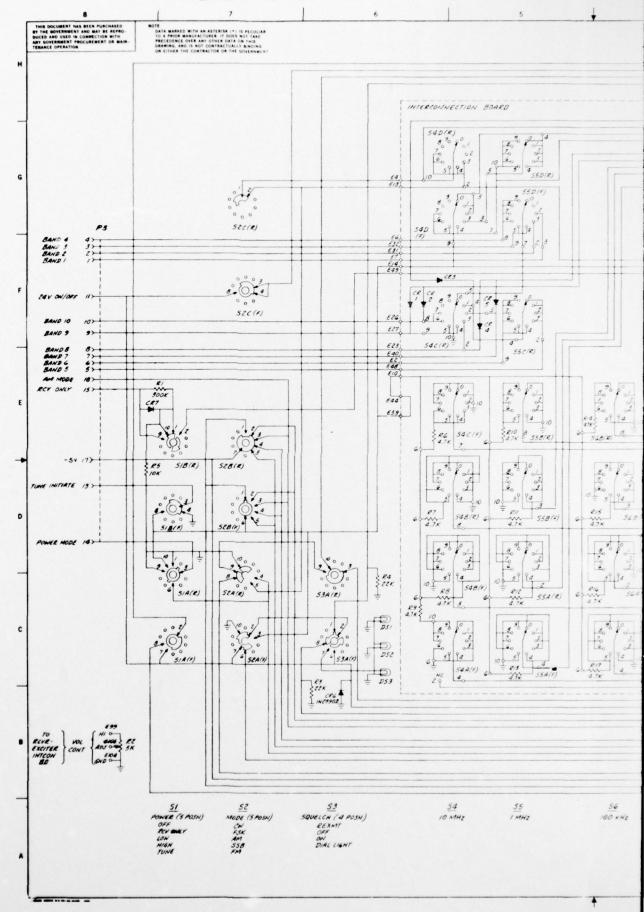
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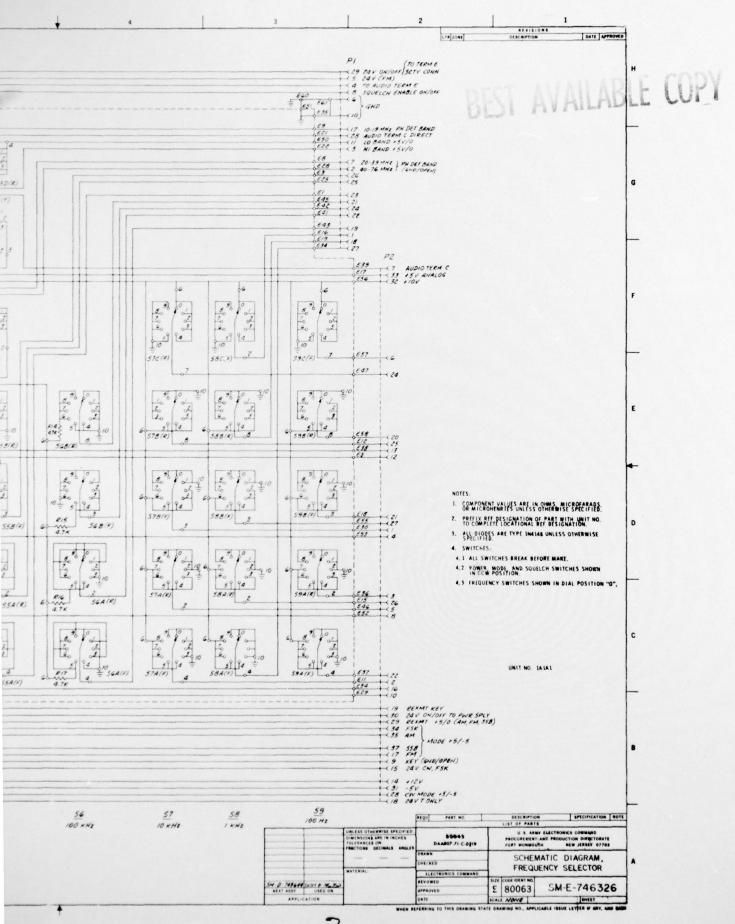
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